The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL

The Interest in the Great Scandal Unabated.

Two Members of the Investigating Committee on the Stand.

The Defense Proves an Alibi.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1875.

If the crowd around the Brooklyn City Court room to-day is any indication, the interest in the great scandal trial is on the increase. Mr. Beecher, his wife, youngest son, and Dr. Edward Beecher were present and seated in front of the Plymouth church delegation. Mrs. Tilton and the women who usually accompany her were absent, but their places were occupied by other women.

The First Witness.

David Dows, produce merchant, was the first witness called, and in answer to a question put by Mr. Evarts, said: Miss Bessie Turner lived in my family; she came in the spring and left in the summer; but I do not recollect the year nor have I any memorandum of dates; my family, with others, went on a trip to Omaha that spring; we left on the 15th of May and returned on the 12th of June.

The concluded his direct examination, and the prosecution had no questions to ask him.

John Winslow's Testimony.

John Winslow was next called. He stated: I am a practicing lawyer and have been for twenty-five years. I was formerly district attorney for Kings county. I was a member of the Investigating Committee of Plymouth church meeting, at Mr. Storrs' house; Mrs. Tilton was before the committee on the 6th of July at Mr. Ovington's; the committee were there about five or six minutes before the examination began; Mr. Tracy accompanied us there, and was only absent two or three minutes; Mr. Tilton was before the committee on the 10th of July; he said that there should not be any investigation, and asked if Mr. Beecher wanted one, and he was assured that Mr. Beecher did; Mr. Cleveland showed him Mr. Beecher's letter calling for it; Mr. Tilton said his case was in writing; he never stated as to whether Mr. Beecher had made any confession, verbal or otherwise, to him; he saw Beecher's letter and read it very carefully; on the 13th of July, the day Tilton published his card, we had an interview; I met him on the street and told him I had read his letter; he said he would like to talk with me; that this investigation was

All Wrong and Ought not to Be.

He wanted the committee to adopt the report he had drawn up. That, indeed, he had drawn up two or three reports; he told him I did not want to hear anything except the testimony before the committee; he wanted me not to oppose, and asked me to do him justice. I was present when his sworn statement was read and at his cross-examination. I was also present when Mr. Tilton attacked Mr. Tracy and heard what he said; there had been no regular session that afternoon, when Mr. Tilton said to Mr. Tracy "You have no right to be here in collision with me after the promise you made." Mr. Tracy said, "Yes, but when I saw you change your ground, I did not consider the promise binding." Tracy went into the front parlor and Tilton followed; he said, "Tracy, I forgive you. I like you better than any man in Brooklyn." He put his arm around Tracy's neck, who said something about forgiveness; Tilton said, "There is one difference between us, Tracy; I always forgive, but you never do."

Cross-examined.

The first meeting of the committee, when the testimony was taken, was on the 6th of July; Mr. Ellenwood was present at all the meetings afterward. I took the testimony; Mrs. Tilton made two statements before the committee; they were both verbal statements; the first was made on the 6th of July. I never saw it in print; Beecher made two written statements; the first was on the 16th of July, befor the committee; they were all present; the statement on that occasion was not left with the committee; the substance of it only was published; I cannot say whether the stenographer took notes of it. I have never seen this statement since that night, and never saw the stenographer write out his notes of it. Mr. Sage was chairman of that committee; we turned over all the evidence after it was written out to the examining committee of the church; some one of that committee took charge of it; I do not know who it was, though my impression is that Mr. Cleveland took it; I did not see the evidence taken before the committee until it was printed; I did not superintend the printing of it, nor had I anything to do with it. I did not get Beecher's statement printed. Mr. Sage, a member of the committee; the last time I saw the original it was in Mr. Raymond's hands. I made a draft of the report. I drew the portion of the report with regard to Beecher's evidence, and I know there is

A Small Error

which had crept in there; Mr. Hill drew my attention to it a few days ago; my recollection is that Beecher read the paper which Tilton read before the committee, but my impression is he used the word "Story" and not "True Story." I must have had the impression that he used the term "True Story" when I drafted the report; the report was read over and discussed; all the members were present, and it was done at my office in New York two days before it was presented. I was present; it was read in the church; all the members had it; Tracy was present; I was not present on any occasion where it was read over and discussed; Tilton came before the committee on the 10th of July; he said he did not think it was best to have an investigation, it would be an unhappy affair and would lead to

Endless Trouble and Distress,

but he did not say to whom. He thought there would be a number of unhappy revelations which Beecher and himself did not desire; he expressed unwillingness to testify on this and other occasions. I do not remember him saying anything about the documents and papers; he said he was well aware that he was a discredited person in the community, but his case rested in writing; we said we would like to see the paper; this conversation, I think, was not taken down, but a stenographer may have done so. I next saw Tilton on the 13th, and think he referred to Mrs. Tilton's testimony on the 6th, and gave that as one of the reasons the investigation should be ended; he had a report which he wished the committee to adopt, concerning himself and Beecher; on the 23rd of July Tilton brought a bundle of papers to the committee and began to read something which some member of the committee thought was not pertinent; they expressed a desire to examine the papers, and I was to be allowed to do so; Tracy was there and Tilton said to him he had no right to appear against him, and he had his promise not to do so, and Tracy replied that he had notified Tilton he would not keep his promise if he

Changed His Ground.

Mr. Tilton said that made no difference. Tilton did not say to Tracy "You are prevaricating." Tracy did not say he was appearing against Tilton. Tilton, Hill and Tracy were lawyers on behalf of the committee and examined witnesses. It was understood that their services were voluntary, and that they should receive no fees. I know nothing of the West charges. They were not disclosed before the committee. Mrs. Bradshaw or Mrs. Moulton were not before the committee, nor was Mr. Bowen.

Re-direct Examination.

I suppose the lawyers received the thanks of Plymouth church for their services. Tilton never furnished us with the letters which he promised the committee; never saw the Griffith Gaunt letter. I wanted to see it very much. The mistake in the Beecher testimony arose from him calling the document he saw in Tilton's possession the "True Story." When Beecher appeared before the committee he read from a paper which was never in my hand. The statement was partly written and partly oral. On the occasion of the conversation between Tracy and Tilton the former asserted that the charge was only improper proposals, and the latter did not deny it.

Re-Cross Examination.

There was a statement of Tilton's which was frequently referred to before the committee as the "True Story." There was not anything else referred to by the committee as to the story. When Bessie Turner was on the stand questions were put to her very fast, but not faster than she could answer.

One of Beecher's Employes on the Stand.

The witness here left the stand, and Thomas James Turner was called. He said: I reside at Peekskill, and am in Mr. Beecher's employ, taking care of his farm. In the summer of 1873 the persons employed on the farm were his son, Nicholas Sullivan, and others. On Monday, June 2, 1873, Mr. Beecher was at his farm. He arrived there at 3:48 on the train leaving the Forty-second street depot at 2. Mrs. Beecher was with him. They stayed their until the next afternoon. I sent to the train for him, being advised of his coming by telegram. He left for New York the following day. He came there again on the 16th of June.

Cross-examined.

I knew the time the train left New York by a telegram. I have not got it, but I have a copy of it. I had not been in New York since the January previous until I saw a copy of the telegram with Mr. Hill. I had not remembered the date of Mr. Beecher's coming. I have a memorandum of the fifty cents paid for carrying the telegram to the farm on June 2d. I have not the memorandum book with me. I also examined the butcher's book, for I got meats for them when they were there. It was on Monday when Beecher came to Peekskill on that occasion. It was on Monday, the 26th of May, that Beecher came there before that. The farm is twenty minutes' drive from the station, and I drove there for Mr. Beecher and his wife. Mr. Beecher sometimes comes in the morning and at other times in the evening to the farm. He left for New York the following day, Tuesday.

Re-direct Examination.

There was only one horse at the farm on that occasion, which Mr. Beecher kept for his son. My son went after the baggage for Mr. Beecher. Beecher was up at my wife's funeral on the 24th of May. My son began to work for wages on June 1, and his going down to the depot for baggage was the first work he done. All my charges are entered on a memorandum book on Saturdays, and among them entered on that day was the charge for the telegram.

Re-Cross Examination.

My son Joseph had gone several times to the railway station before he began to work for wages.

At this point a recess was taken.

Another Employe's Testimony.

After the recess Joseph S. Turner was called. He testified: I reside at Peekskill, and am a son of the last witness called. I am living with my father. I was attending horses, in the employ of Beecher, in June, 1873. I went in the afternoon to meet Beecher on June 2d, 1873, at the 3:48 train I met Mr. and Mrs. Beecher at the depot at Peekskill, and drove them to the house. Beecher left in the afternoon of Tuesday. I drove him down after dinner to either the 2:15 train or the 4:20.

My mother died on the 22d of May, and Beecher attended the funeral on the 24th. Beecher returned to New York, and came back on the 26th of May. After June 3d I did not see Beecher until June 16th.

Cross-Examined.

I have no memoranda to guide me in these dates. I remember the 3d of June, because it was the first day I did work. The 1st of June fell on Sunday, and that is not a working day. Sheets went to meet Beecher at the two o'clock train. Mrs. Beecher came then. Mrs. Beecher had been there on the 29th of May. I drove them to the station on Tuesday. It was in the afternoon, but I cannot tell the time of day. I met the train on June 2d, and may have waited on it ten or fifteen minutes.

Other Witnesses.

The Receiver of the Western Union Telegraph Company testified to receiving Beecher's dispatch on the 2d of June, 1873. The telegraph operator in Brooklyn corroborated the above statement. One of Beecher's neighbors at Peekskill said he saw him on his farm on the 2d of June. A New York lawyer acknowledged to being married by Beecher on the evening of the 3d of June, 1875. A New York doctor said he met Beecher on the cars between Hartford and New Haven on the 4th of that month.

One of Beecher's Parishioners.

Stephen D. White was the next witness He testified: I have attended Plymouth about three years, and am a member of Plymouth church. I was a member of the investigating committee, but was not present on July 6th, when Mrs. Tilton testified. I was present when Tilton did on July 6th. He said his case depended on written documents under Beecher's own signature. Tracy said there might be a question about what the papers would show, and that the committee could judge when they saw them. He also said if the charge against Beecher was criminality, the document shown to him could not support the charge, when Tilton said to us: "Gentlemen, you think there is no case. But I tell you that there was, and that Beecher said to him if ever he intended to put forward these papers to let him know, that he might leave the country." Tilton's whole manner was highly suggestive, as meaning that the story should come out. He said the committee was too large. Tracy said he should bring forward the papers and let the committee judge. He felt

Sorry for Beecher.

he said, and for his gray hairs. There was no suggestion of any confessions having been made at that time. He said that his letter to Dr. Bacon had been called forth by the attitude of Plymouth church and Beecher, and that if all were published, it would tend to show that Beecher was the creature of his magnanimity, and not *vice versa*. He said he had taken pains in the Bacon letter not to characterize the charge. He also said: 'Gentlemen, you do not want it neither do I," and he did not want any further investigation, and deprecated it as unwise and uncalled for. He read Beecher's letter calling for a committee. He said: "Gentlemen, you do not want them" (referring to the documents), and after reading this letter, he said he would think about it. I saw his card afterwards in some paper, saying he would. He presented no letters with his sworn statement. I was present at the conversation between Tracy and Tilton. I asked Tilton before this if he had not told Blanchard, of Illinois, that he

Did Not Like Henry Ward Beecher.

That he was a bad man, and preached to some of his mistresses every Sunday. He did not deny it, but said he did not ask him to publish it in his paper. He said afterwards that we did not want to find out the facts of the case. Tilton also charged Tracy with being guilty of unprofessional conduct, and Tracy said it was false, that the charge he (Tilton) made against Beecher was improper proposals, and that when he changed his ground he (Tracy) did not consider the contract binding. Tilton said he would see about this. This occurred at 34 Monroe Place, in the back rooms. There was a further interview between the parties in the front parlor. Tilton came in, threw his arms around Tracy, and said, I think, "I take back what I said, and he said something about him being the only man he liked in Brooklyn. I was present when he brought letters, and he took them away with him. Tilton read one by Mrs. Tilton about the enormity of her offense or sin. It was finally agreed that Winslow should examine these letters.

Horace B. Claflin then took the stand and rehearsed the proceedings in connection with the tripartite agreement, after which the Court adjourned.

BALTIMORE.

The Story of One of the Rescued Fishermen.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—The *Sun* of this morning publishes an interesting story from one of the men rescued from the ice off the coast of Newfoundland and brought to this port yesterday by the steamer Nurnberg. The party are all Irishmen or of Irish descent, and comprised nearly the entire able-bodied male population of the little town of St. Mary's, Newfoundland. When returning to the shore in the evening of the day on which they boarded the ice bound brig, they found that the ice had parted about a mile from shore, leaving a space of half a mile of clear water. With night came on a storm of rain, sleet, and finally snow, incapacitating several of the party, and when morning dawned seventeen corpses were counted. A huge mass of ice, twenty feet square, floated near, upon which nine of the party got, hoping that it would drift toward the shore ice, and they could thus save themselves. When it had floated three hundred yards from the ice upon which were their comrades, it grounded, and the unfortunate remained upon it for three days and nights, during which time six of them died. All the food they had in that time was small white fish, which were frozen in the ice. The eighteen men remaining, after the nine floated off, made their way back to the abandoned brig. All expected to die in her, and some of them had lost their senses before reaching her. The brig moved in the ice for a week in sight of land, and the fishermen were on her ten days.

The narrator says he has a family of six children, and some of those who died leave families equally as large. The ten men will be taken in charge by the British Consul to-day and sent home.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sympathy for the Tichborne Claimant.

LONDON, March 29.—One of the largest meetings that has taken place in this city for several years was held to-day in Hyde Park, under the auspices of the Tichborne Release Committee. Some place the number present as high as 100,000. Bands of music were engaged, and flags and banners were displayed bearing mottoes expressing sympathy with and demanding justice for the claimant.

The addresses were short. Dr. Kenealy and Messrs. Onslow and Whalley were the principal speakers. The enthusiastic people unhitched the horses from the carriages of these gentlemen and then drew them to Hyde Park.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the crushing partiality of the Judges on the trial, the unscrupulous license of the prosecution, and the absolute miscarriage of justice, and declaring they would know no rest till the enormous judicial crime was rectified.

The meeting adjourned tumultuously. The speakers were escorted from the park by the great crowds.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 29.—The Senate this morning passed Mr. Pearson's bill to prevent the Town Councils from prohibiting the sale of ale, wine and beer, just as it came from the House. The House again passed Mr. Geghan's bill to allow ministers of all religious denominations the entry of the public, benevolent, penal or reformatory institutions for religious exercises.

SECOND EDITION

THE MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

Speedy Justice in Texas.

One of the Leaders Tried, Condemned and Hanged.

Another Border Raid Imminent.

CORPUS CHRISTI, March 29.—A letter from the postmaster at Nueces, who was robbed and had his house burned by raiding Mexicans, says:

On the 26th inst., about four o'clock P. M., while conversing with a man named Smith, I discovered three Mexicans approaching my store. I went into the sitting room for a rifle. I had secured it when Smith rushed in, with a Mexican following him, with a gun pointed, prepared to fire. My wife interfered and prevented. He then pointed the gun at me, but I proved too quick, and saved my life by taking his. I then aimed at the nearest cut-throat in the store. When discovering about fifty outside, I did not shoot, knowing that my only chance for life was to secrete myself, which I did in a subterranean passage, where I found Smith. The robbers completely sacked my store, packing the valuables in wagons. About this time the mail rider from San Antonio arrived. They took him prisoner, and the mail never reached me. Smith now left his hiding place and ran. They gave chase and murdered him. The store was fired, and I was forced to leave my place of concealment, which I did unnoticed. I remained near and witnessed the destruction of my home. The Mexicans left, believing me consumed in the flames. My children were shot at twice while they lay prostrate on the ground from fright. Before leaving my store they had several Americans as prisoners, whom they subjected to the most cruel treatment, stripping and compelling them to go through a drill before them. One man who fainted from exhaustion was beaten and left on the roadside.

(Signed.) T. V. NOAKES.

Summary Justice.

One of the leaders captured was lodged in jail here on Saturday. A meeting of the people was held to-day to consider what disposition should be made of the prisoner, and resulted in immediate trial by the people. A court was formed, the prisoner arraigned, counsel for the prosecution and defence appointed, and a jury empaneled. The evidence showed the prisoner guilty of murder, arson, robbery, imprisonment and torture of Americans, and sentenced to be hanged, and was immediately hanged.

Another Raid Imminent.

9:20 P. M.—A citizen of this place has just returned from Mexico, where he went to purchase mules. He visited Monterey and Maldova, and learned that about seven hundred men had left that section for Texas. The purpose is not stated. He thereupon returned rapidly home. At Camargo and vicinity all the pelados have disappeared, and bands of four and six hundred are reported crossing the river near Roma and Edensburg. It is stated further that a raid on this place is contemplated, and a Mexican leader of outlaws boasted that his bugles will sound in the streets of Corpus Christi when the people least expect it.

MINERS' RIOT.

Great Excitement in the Anthracite Region.

One Policeman Shot and Two Others Badly Beaten.

Peaceable Miners Compelled to Join the Mob.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., March 29.—Intelligence was received here this morning of an outbreak in the collieries at Buck Mountain, Eckly, Drifton, Jeddo, Ebervale and Hazleton. A large mob of miners, in a state of great excitement, started simultaneously at Buck Mountain and Eckly with the determination to visit all mines in their neighborhood. They disarmed the special police from Philadelphia stationed at Buck Mountain and took the arms along. They then went to Jeddo, where Policeman King was shot in the head, but not fatally wounded, and Policemen Warner and Meyer were badly beaten with clubs and their weapons taken.

At the following places visited the men were forced to go with them: Eckley, Drifton, Jeddo and Ebervale. They called at the Mount Pleasant colliery, also forcing the men to cease work, although the employer is paying the rates of the 1874 basis. No damage to property has been done so far, but it is not known whether they will resume work at this colliery. The raiders marched through Hazleton, where Father O'Harra, a Roman Catholic priest, advised and exhorted them to return peaceably to their homes, and at last accounts they were quietly disbanding. There is a general hope if the miners continue in their outrageous conduct, the operators will call on the Governor for troops, and the opinion is expressed that they have gone too far, and the time has come for more vigorous measures for the safety of life and property.

CHICAGO.

A Blow at the Freedom of Speech —An Extraordinary and High-handed Exercise of Power — A Judge Attempts to Muzzle the Press—An Editor Imprisoned.

CHICAGO, March 29.—In the Criminal Court of Cook county, this morning, Judge Williams sentenced Wilbur Storey, editor of the Chicago *Times*, to ten days' imprisonment in the county jail for contempt of Court in having published articles constructively reflecting on the character of certain members of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Storey at present occupies jailor Dogle's private office, where he receives friends and citizens, who call by hundreds, with as much ease as in his own office. He expects to be released upon an order of Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Court, before whom an application for a *supersedeas* has been made by Mr. Goudy, of his counsel. There is a good deal of excitement in the city over the action of Judge Williams. The general sentiment condemns it as an extraordinary and high handed exercise of power.

The article referred to by the Court in justification of its order, criticizing the Grand Jury and State's Attorney, was written after several indictments had been returned against the *Times*, and could not, therefore, be construed as obstructing the proceedings of the Court. The averment of the article that corrupt and disreputable men were on the Grand Jury, it is claimed, can be substantiated, and the criticism is regarded as justifiable. The feeling in this community is that the Court has exercised a dangerous power, and has struck a blow at the freedom of speech.

At a late hour to-night an order was received from Judge McAllister, of the Supreme Court, for the release of Mr. Storey.

COLUMBUS.

Report on the Management of the Telegraph, Express and Fast Freight Lines in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., March 29.—The special committee appointed to investigate into the management of the telegraph, express and fast freight lines in Ohio made their report to the General Assembly to-day. In short, the committee report that the telegraph companies are well managed, and no legislation is necessary regarding them; that the express companies in some cases charge too much for the transmission of articles, but much of their heavy charges are necessary by the extravagant contracts the companies are forced to make with railroad companies, and that no legislation can interfere with express rates. The committee, in strong terms, denounces the so-called fast freight lines and transportation companies, and declare the Legislature should take steps to abolish them.

HARRISBURG.

The Board of Pardons to Meet on May 4th.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 29.—The next meeting of the Board of Pardons will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of May, when, by the accession of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the board will be fully organized as prescribed by the Constitution. At this meeting, in addition to cases regularly upon the list, hearings will be had in the case of Ambrose O. Lynch, of Allegheny county; Henry Priceland, of Washington county; Geo. Haynes, of Potter county, and Charles Laribee, of Venango county, severally convicted of murder, and wherein applications have been made for pardon or commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The ice in the Missouri river at Omaha is breaking up.

—The contest in the city election in Omaha promises to be a warm one.

—A large number of converts joined the different churches in Omaha on Easter Sunday.

—Colonel D. A. Butterfield, in a personal difficulty with one of his employes, was struck on the head and killed at Hot Springs, Ark., on Saturday night.

—Judge Woods, of New Orleans, has not received any telegram from Attorney General Williams in the matter of the District Judgeship. He still adheres to the opinion that he has the power to select.

—The liabilities of the banking house of S. P. Burt, of New Bedford, Mass., which suspended on Monday, are $300,000. The assets are claimed to be $450,000. The house will pay in full if an extension is granted.

—In the case of A. C. Buell, charged with libeling Ex-Senator Chandler, of Michigan, in the Detroit *Free Press*, a year ago, and which case was appealed by the Government from the United States District in St. Louis to the United States Circuit Court on the 9th inst., Judge Dillon of the latter Court, has rendered a decision affirming that of the lower Court, and Mr. Buell was discharged.

MINNESOTA.

Horrible Accident—A Family of Seven Persons Fatally Burned.

ST. PAUL, March 29.—On Sunday morning the house of a farmer named Colson, at Parker's Prairie, twenty-five miles from Wadena, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, caught fire from the bursting of a kerosene lamp. The flames spread so rapidly that in a moment the night clothes of the father, mother and five children were on fire. Colson finally dashed out the window and rescued his family, but in a sad condition. They then dragged themselves to the nearest neighbors, a mile distant, barefooted and naked, leaving tracks of their progress in the snow all the way. The father and two children have since died of their injuries, and it is thought the mother and remaining children cannot long survive.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1875.

Resignation of Treasurer Spinner.

United States Treasurer Spinner remarked to-day, after a visit to the President, when he tendered his written resignation, that he would soon be a free man, and that the cares and burdens of official life would be lifted from his shoulders. It is understood he proposes upon the President the necessity for his retirement.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, New York and Pennsylvania, generally clear and warmer weather during the day, with east to south winds, and high, but falling, barometer.

The Ice Gorge at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, March 29.—The gorge seems less firm in the centre of the stream, and as the thaw is so gentle many persons are encouraged to think that the ice may go out without further damage.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Commencement Yesterday of the Fifteenth Annual Session.

The fifteenth annual session of the Allegheny county Teachers' Institute commenced yesterday morning in the hall of the Fourth ward school house, Allegheny. The attendance during the day or evening was not by any means as large as it might have been, though it is probable there will be an increase during the week. After an opening prayer by Prof. Eaton the following officers were elected: President—S. T. Douthett; Vice Presidents—Rev. D. Davis, Ella May, J. N. Caldwell; Secretaries—E. K. Hynds, W. Maloney; Treasurer—John Morrow. The Committees on Enrollment and Finance were also appointed.

Professor Douthett delivered the opening address, in which he spoke of the contrast between the education and the school systems of to-day and of the time when institutes were first inaugurated. He referred to the necessity for increased efficiency in the schools and of the importance of the work of the teacher. Prof. A. J. Kirschner followed in an oration on "Earnestness," and the programme, as printed for the afternoon and evening sittings, was observed as closely as possible.

Somehow or other the idea that school teachers should not look to anything but what is dry with erudition and weighed down with learning seems to have gained a strong foot-hold, and to the writer it appears as though the programme for the present session of the institute was made out pretty much in accordance with that idea. It is wrong to suppose that teachers are wholly metaphysical in their tastes and can appreciate or enjoy nothing but hard facts and uninteresting arguments.

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

A close inspection of the programme fails to discover a subject that even hints at humor. "Nature and Lineage of the Elements of the English Language," by Prof. Davis, who is to lecture on that subject to-day, can extract any fun from it he will be doing more than is anticipated. The address will doubtless be instructive, but it should be understood that learning spiced with humor is sometimes very palatable. "Our Mother Tongue at School" was talked about last night by Rev. J. D. Irons. His discourse was quite happy throughout. Now we remember how "Our Mother Tongue at Home" used to make the boys prance around quite briskly. If the managers of the institute will hereafter relieve the exercises of some of their weight we feel assured that a beneficial result will be reached in an increased attendance and higher appreciation both on the part of the profession and the public.

VESTRYMEN ELECTED.

The Annual Elections in the Episcopa Churches Yesterday.

Yesterday elections for Vestrymen were held in the Episcopal churches of the vicinity. The result, so far as ascertained, was as follows:

St. Peter's—Messrs. Hill Burgwin, E. P. Jones, Chas. A. Colton, John G. Martin, D. Phillips, A. S. Murray, James A. Hutchison, Wm. McCleary, Wm. D. Cummings and John H. Shoenberger.

Trinity Church.—Messrs. J. H. Shoenberger, Josiah King, Hon. Wilson McCandless, Thomas M. Howe, Henry G. Hale, H. L. Mason, Benj. Bakewell, Jr., C. L. Fitzhugh, Reuben Miller, John H. Bailey, Andrew D. Smith, F. LeMoyne, T. C. Jenkins.

Calvary Church, East End.—Messrs. G. R. White, Thomas M. Howe, Samuel Martin, S. Jarvis Adams, Samuel B. Douglass, Robert Bruce, F. Slataper, Jas. B. Murray.

St. Andrew's.—Messrs. W. H. Byram, John B. Jackson, C. C. Hussey, C. A. Wood, E. B. Francis, Samuel Harper, W. L. McClintock, J. P. Henderson, Geo. P. Hamilton, Wm. Wade, Jr., Geo. A. Gormley.

St. James.—Messrs. W. J. Hammond, Felix R. Brunot, Wm. Kyle, John Hancock, Frank Armstrong, Geo. Lindsay, John A. Jackson.

St. Johns.—Messrs. John Chislett, Col. A. S. Morgan, J. H. Shoenberger, H. F. Lynch, James T. McClure, George Pearson, S. C. McCandless, Wm. Jancy.

Grace Church Mt. Washington.—Senior Warden, William Halpin. Deputies to Diocesan Convention, John S. McMillin, William Halpin, Alfred Marland, Edward Bratt, William Halpin, John S. McMillin, William L. Bond, Alfred Marland, Samuel H. Goldthorpe, Edward H. Dermitt.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Ada Gray, who appeared last night in the dual character of *Goldie* and *Mrs. Major Ferrell*, in "Whose Wife," is an actress of very fine physique and her appearance on the stage makes a good impression. Although the play in which she appeared is not of the highest moral character, yet Miss Gray sustained her part with the grace and smoothness of the finished actress. She had a good house for an opening night, which promises well for the balance of the week.

The O. B. Doud Association.

Two of the lady members of the Opera House company will assist in the presentation of "Dora" by the O. B. Doud Dramatic Association at Library Hall next Saturday evening. As our readers are doubtless well aware the proceeds of this performance are to be devoted to the poor under the charge of the Ladies' Relief Society.

Charlotte Cushman.

The readings of this distinguished lady and eminent actress at Library Hall, on Friday night and Saturday afternoon, will form one of the finest and most attractive entertainments that have marked the season in this city.

Put Away Your Furs

In a Patent Moth-Proof Box. Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street, Exclusive Agents.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Another case of small pox resulted fatally at the pest house yesterday.

....Conrad Bergman, who had been committed to jail on a charge of arson, was released yesterday.

....Dr. Lang's residence on Centre avenue was robbed during the absence of the family at church on Sabbath.

....The festive forger has been "doing" one of the Allegheny banks out of a small amount on money, but he will probably not long enjoy his ill-gotten gains.

....Rev. Geo P. Hays lectured at Clinton, on Thursday evening, March 28th, on the subject of "Educated Failures." He delivered the same lecture at Oakdale, on Friday evening.

....Mayor McCarthy was waited upon yesterday by a delegation of gentlemen who wish him to issue an edict closing stores, confectioneries, tobacco shops, &c., on Sunday.

....Miss Jennie Hastings has resigned her position as teacher in the Grant subdistrict school, and the Board will meet on to-morrow evening for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

....Both engines were stopped last night at the old water works, in order to clean out the pits and have a number of other matters attended to. They will start up again this morning.

....A good many people were disappointed yesterday in not witnessing an interesting time in Council on the mandamus matter. The City Solicitor accepted service in behalf of Councils, thereby rendering any action on their part unnecessary.

....W. J. Simpson was surrendered on a bail price by S. F. Duncan and James White yesterday. He was charged with acting as an auctioneer without a license, and was assigned quarters in Warden Smith's boarding house yesterday afternoon.

....Clement Lapert, who is charged by Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, with cruelty to animals, had a partial hearing yesterday before Mayor Phillips, but the case was continued so as to give the defendant an opportunity to produce his feed bills as proof that he had fed his horse.

....There was an elopement a day or two ago from a residence on Eighth street, but inasmuch as the affair was quietly conducted, and seems to have been judiciously managed, it has only caused a ripple upon the surface of society. The bride and groom are now residing on Tannehill street.

....The contract for furnishing receipt books for the County Treasurer for the year 1875 was let to Messrs. Dickson & McKillip yesterday by the County Commissioners. There were eight bids, the lowest being $200, which was made by the successful competitors.

....We have received William Sample's *Ladies' Journal* for April. It is a beautiful number, both with regard to reading and illustrations. It contains a number of fashion plates and some good wood cuts, one of which gives an excellent idea of the beautiful Passaic Falls at Patterson, New Jersey. The *Journal* is becoming a favorite in the home circle, as it deserves to be, for, like everything undertaken by the proprietor, it is first-class.

....At the meeting of the ministers held yesterday in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, a cordial invitation was extended to the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance to hold their biennial meeting in this city on the first Tuesday of October, and to last the remainder of the week. There are thirty branch Alliances in the United States, each of which is to be represented in the coming conference by two delegates. The Executive Committee in New York is preparing a suitable programme for the occasion.

....Dr. W. W. Cole, Physician to the Allegheny Health Board, reports the following deaths in that city last week: Typhoid fever, 2; and of each of the following one: Scarlatina, apoplexy, lupus, phlebites, unknown, accident (burn), diarrhœa, enteritis, pneumonia, cancer cardial. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 2; over one and under five, 2; over five and under ten, 2; over ten and under twenty, 3; over twenty and under thirty, nine; over thirty and under forty, 1; over forty and under fifty, 2; over fifty and under seventy, none; over seventy and under eighty, 1. Male 9, female 5. Total, 14.

....John Karr and James McKelvey, charged with conspiracy before Alderman Joseph Butler waived a hearing yesterday, and the former was committed for trial at Court, and the latter gave bail for his appearance before the same tribunal. The allegations of the prosecutor, are that the defendants brought suits against sundry parties, charging them with illegal liquor selling, and that they would afterwards withdraw the information made, on receipt of a certain amount of money from the parties prosecuted. Squire Butler avers that he has reason to believe there is sufficient grounds for the action brought against Karr and McKelvey, and that they will be vigorously prosecuted by those having the matter in charge.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Thomas K. Cree, of this city, has been making a missionary tour in Alabama with Rev. G. A. Hall, of Washington city.

***Rev. W. H. Kincaid, of this city, who is a "Local" preacher in Methodistic ranks, was called upon to assist at the ordination of Deacons in the ministry at the recent session of the Pittsburgh Conference—an honor which we believe was never before conferred upon a "Local" Preacher.

LOSS OF A CYLINDER.

Accident Yesterday at Hartupee's Foundry—Eight Thousand Dollars Damage.

An accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Hartupee's foundry, which is the first that has happened in connection with the building of the engines for the new water works. A ponderous cylinder was being cast by the workmen and the operation had been almost completed, the mould being nearly filled with the molten metal, when it gave way below, and the cylinder was a shapeless mass of hot iron. The cylinder weighed nearly 76,000 pounds and the failure to complete the casting will cause the contractor a loss of about $8,000.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Tobaccos.

Retail grocery dealers know, that in order to gain and retain a good paying patronage, all articles in their line should be fresh, of genuine quality, and without any admixture of alloy to depreciate and deteriorate their purity. They also know, that to a very great extent, they must rely on the representations of the wholesale dealer for a guarantee to these parties, then who are in search of an establishment, where the genuine goods can be had, where is a general assortment sufficient to stock a well-filled retail store, where the margin of profit is the very lowest consistent with purity, freshness and excellence, where the verbal representations of the wholesale dealer are just and true, being equal to a bond, where pleasure, profit and general satisfaction must attend on every business transaction, are especially invited to the honest, reliable and reputable wholesale grocery house of Messrs. Dilworth Brothers, No. 243 Liberty street, as one possessing every element requisite for popular patronage. They have just filled their mammoth warehouse with a fine and choice selection of Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Refined Sugars, Louisiana Sugar and Molasses, Rice, Fish, Fruits, Soaps, Spices, Starch and a complete line of small stores, together with an extensive assortment of Tobaccos, offered to the trade at manufacturers' prices. They are also proprietors of Dilworth Brothers' well-known standard brand of Prime Roasted Coffee, which they are offering at reduced prices. Verily the truth of what we have said by calling at 243 Liberty street.

New Goods of Elegant Design.

The jewelry house of John Stevenson's Sons, No. 93 Market street, so long and so favorably known as a leading establishment of its class in Western Pennsylvania, still retains all its old popular features, and besides under its present management, has engrafted into its system of business many new specialties to accord with the march of improvement in this as in other lines of trade. It now, as in "ye olden time," makes a specialty of rich and genuine importations of jewelry, embracing the rarest and most curious articles of continental skill and workmanship. Their clocks and bronzes attest the fact that Paris, Vienna and London pay tribute to their cases and sheives at 93 Market street, and the casual observer, as well as the customer in search of something novel, superb and elegant, will be richly repaid by an inspection of the many new and elaborate designs of skill and beauty. And then in the matter of completeness and variety this house stands second to none in the West, and indeed will well compare with the largest and most extensive establishments of the East. If a party cannot be suited in any article of jewelry, be its name or nature what it will, at this house then it were almost in vain to go farther, so full, so complete, so varied and so elegant is the selection. For weddding and presentation gifts of sterling gold and silver No. 93, Market street, ranks as the "Tiffany" of Pittsburgh.

Always on Hand

to attend to the wants of customers, Capt. Charles W. Vanhook, so long with the old firm of B. T. Young & Co. The Captain represents Furniture as it really is, and will aware the proceeds of this performance are to be devoted to the poor under the charge of the Ladies' Relief Society.

Fine Goods a Specialty

At Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street.

A General Assortment

Of parlor, dining-room, chamber and library suites, at close prices, at No. 169 Smithfield street.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
Successors to T. B. Young & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER
LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.
R. P. WALLACE & CO.,
No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

GROCERIES! TOBACCOS!
DILWORTH BROTHERS,
243 Liberty Street,

Invite the attention of Buyers, who are looking for the best and cheapest trades on the market, to their very extensive Stock of GENERAL GROCERIES, consisting of all grades in

Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Refined Sugars,
Louisiana Sugar and Molasses,
RICE, FISH, FRUITS, SOAPS, SPICES, STARCH,

AND A COMPLETE LINE OF SMALL STORES.

Especial attention is invited to the following Extensive Stock of

TOBACCOS!

WHICH ARE OFFERED to the TRADE at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

330 packages Lorillard's Navy Pounds, "U. S. Army."
217 packages Lorillard's Double Thick, "Belle."
213 packages Lorillard's Navy Nines, "Belle."
87 packages Lorillard's Navy Nines, "Violet."
295 packages Jackson's Navy Pounds, "Hendrick Hudson."
195 packages Jackson's Navy Nines, "Hendrick Hudson."
676 packages Jackson's Double Thick, "Jennie Hughes."
30 packages J

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. F. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼.

HONORS are still being lavished on Bismarck. He is now to be made Duke of Laurnburg.

GENERAL SPINNER, it is said, has determined to resign his position as Treasurer, at the end of the present fiscal year.

JAY GOULD is said to be dissatisfied with the management of the New York *Tribune*, and a change is likely to be made.

THE unfortunate Maximilian, whose death in Mexico was lamented throughout the Court circles in Austria, is to have a monument erected to his memory.

THE rumor has been put in circulation that Butler is to help King get into Congress, and defend him in the Pacific Mail suits. The absurdity of the whole thing consists in the fact that the Pacific Mail suits are not likely to be pressed, and as to getting into Congress, it will be a new thing for the Democracy to object to a man because of a little preliminary rascality. Besides, how can it cast off King and retain Shumaker? There is no need of Butler in this case.

AT LAST, the moderate days of Spring seem to have come. Whether we are to have continuedly mild weather, and the development of vegetation is another matter; but we have, in the warm weather now upon us, the promise of better days. This should inspire activity in preparing our streets for the season, as the warm suns, acting upon the mass of filth in our streets, will rapidly generate disease. The presence of several forms of disease that might easily become epidemic should warn our health authorities of impending danger.

STILL another supposed Charley Ross has been looked up, and proved to be a waif, unidentified. He had been left with a family near Bordentown, New Jersey, by tramps. The child is interesting, and the family who have him in charge propose to adopt him, if no one appears to claim him. The question arises, are there not many instances of kidnapping in various parts of the country, many of them not being brought to the attention of the general public? The number of children discovered to be lost in the search for Charley Ross indicates it.

WE hope the *Post* will not suffer deeply because Fitz John Porter is not allowed a second trial. He does not seem to need vindicating, as the Democracy of New York are ready to accept him without so much as the faintest show of white-washing. Indeed, we rather think they prefer him in his present unwashed condition. What a beautiful candidate he would make for the Presidency! He has all the flavor of the Lost Cause attaching to him, being convicted of aiding, by inaction, the Southern cause, and yet he served in the Federal army. Who knows that Mayor Wickham did not import him to New York as a competitor for the Presidential nomination, as against Governor Tilden? Porter unwashed is far more valuable to the Democracy than Porter washed.

THE appearance of Senator Conkling in the case of the New York Central Railway as attorney for the road, is attracting attention. This is a case in which the Government is doing its utmost to recover a heavy amount, adjudged due it as a tax on dividends, and Mr. Conkling, who is a Senator of the United States, appears against the Government, using the influence that attaches to his position in defence of other parties. Aside from the impropriety of the proceedings, is the fact that there is a statute that distinctly forbids such practices, and the course of the Senator is held to be a violation of the statute. We hope the subject will receive judicial attention, and that if the case of Senator Conkling comes within the statute he will be adjudged incompetent to appear in the case referred to.

GENERAL HUSTED, who leads the Republicans in the New York Legislature, has succeeded in putting the Democracy, as one humorously expressed it, "in his desk." In the Canal Ring discussion, the Democracy became bewildered, and did not know exactly what to do—but had agreed that a Commission should be appointed by the Governor to investigate, when, just at this juncture, Husted moved that the Legislature also appoint a Committee of Investigation. Thus two committees are provided for, who are sufficiently antagonistic to fight each other gallantly, in the meantime exposing the machinations of the opposite crowd. The Governor, very naturally, will appoint a Commission from among his personal adherents, who will understand that the investigation is to contribute to his nomination for the Presidency. The Legislature another, and entirely different crowd, who will be anxious only for the defeat of the Governor's aspirations, and the preservation of the party. Thus the investigation will proceed from opposite and antagonistic motives, and we shall have no end of quarrels and embroilments. Thus a Republican leader has drawn the Democracy into a trap, from which they would gladly extricate themselves, if they only knew how.

FOR sporadic preaching commend us to Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. The sins of the press,—how terrible! They publish scandal, to the detriment of Brooklyn, until even Talmage is ashamed that he lives there! But he overlooks the fact that papers are compelled to give news, and that Brooklyn is a manufactory of scandal, just now. Day by day, the Court there grinds out the supply, and the papers publish just what is said. If the publication of scandal is so bad, how about its manufacture? And what of the city and the affiliated societies in which it is manufactured? There is a vast deal of blatant demagoguery in Talmage. He would make a first-class political striker, ever seeking self advancement through depreciation of others. What a horrible affair the political party would be that Talmage antagonized! The truth is, so far as the scandal trial is concerned, the interests of truth and justice are far more likely to be subserved than those of vice and immorality. The suppression of the truth was what was helping the evil forces. Now, the revelations made will either fasten guilt and punishment on Beecher, or exonerate him, and prove Tilton and Moulton blackmailers and evil men. In either case, the truth will be established, and right triumph. And the communication of this intelligence to the public will diffuse the lesson thus given, far and wide. All is not evil that Talmage calls evil.

HOUSE BILL NO. 54.

Judge White yesterday delivered the opinion of the Common Pleas Court No. 2, relative to the Constitutionality of House bill No. 54, which was passed at near the close of the recent session of the Legislature. The opinion not merely includes the idea that the Legislature had no power to impose on the Judges or Courts, the duty of appointing assessors,—or in the general, extra judicial duties,—but that nearly all the features of the bill are unconstitutional, and, thus, the whole affair falls to the ground. The opinion, we may here say, is an able document, and while it takes the full scope of the question under consideration, is a brief yet luminous presentation of the points in issue. After tracing the history of the division of power, he proceeds to show that under our system of government the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the Government were designedly made separate and independent. This doctrine is fundamental, and rests upon the Constitution of the United States, as well as that of the separate States. The province of the judiciary is defined to be to interpret the law and enforce the legal rights of suitors. The purity of the judiciary, and the maintenance by it of the confidence and respect of the people, is stated to depend upon its freedom from political duties. On this point Judge White offers some general remarks that are entitled to especial prominence. He says:

There is a general outcry (very unreasonable and unjust I think it is) against those who make and execute the laws: and sweeping charges of corruption are made against the Legislature, the City Councils, and all municipal officers. It is said that such a law as this is necessary, in order to secure honest men as assessors; because corrupt political rings control the Councils and control the popular elections. But certainly that class do not constitute a majority of the voters. If all good citizens would take an active part in the nominations and elections, they could secure honest and capable public officers. That would be far better than to neglect their duty and then call upon the Courts to save them from the consequences of their own dereliction of duty.

Thus, as the Judges cannot be compelled to assume extra judicial duties, an attempt to force upon them such duties is unconstitutional. Another point is made,—that the law makes the Court one of appellate jurisdiction in regard to assessments. He explains that assessing property is not a judicial function,—such as is the interpretation of law, or the enforcement of a legal penalty, and it does not even involve the judicial faculty. Aside from the circumstance that such a duty would consume much time, it is in no sense one that belongs to the Courts. In this direction we may add that the tendency of public sentiment is palpably in the direction of imposing extra judicial duties on the Courts, and it was really necessary that steps should be taken by the Judges to protect themselves. This decision, is therefore, a step in the right direction. On this point Judge White very justly observes: "The danger and impropriety of imposing extra-judicial duties upon the judiciary, and of giving judges the patronage of appointments, was felt in the late Constitutional Convention, and a section was introduced into the new Constitution in reference to the Supreme Court; that "No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment except as herein provided." This section was inserted mainly for the purpose of prohibiting the Legislature from conferring, and the judges from exercising, any power of appointment. The tendency to give such powers and patronage was regarded as a growing evil. It was not considered so liable to abuse in the Judges of inferior Courts. But, perhaps, it was a mistake not to have extended it to all Courts and Judges. It must not be inferred, however, that the limitation to the Supreme Court left the Legislature free to confer such powers and duties upon other Judges. The objection to the conferring or exercising of such powers and duties does not rest on a constitutional prohibition, but is based on the fundamental structure of the Government, by which such powers and duties belong to the other departments, and not to the judiciary."

But the objections to the bill under mention are general and sweeping. The point that power cannot be given to a single county, different from what in the Constitution is conferred on both Philadelphia and Allegheny, is well taken. It is that in this county, the jurisdiction and powers shall be exercised in the courts, while the law under mention limits those powers to one court. He also claims that the classification, by which Pittsburgh stands alone as a city of the second class, while general in terms is really special legislation in that Pittsburgh is the only city in the State of this class. "Therefore," argues the Judge, "all legislation for cities of the second class is for the city of Pittsburgh alone." We do not fully accord with the view thus taken,—as, while what is said is true, the division of the cities into classes is constitutionally right, and therefore the form of legislation is correct. If this criticism of Judge White's holds, all the legislation had for cities of the second class is unconstitutional. This we do not believe.

The closing point, however, is clearly well taken. It is that the Constitution provides that "no bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title." The bill under mention is a supplement to a bill the character of which is expressed in its title, but this contains six specific subjects, not mentioned in the title, and which, in any event, cannot be included in a single bill. These are—1st. It extends certain sections of the original act to cities of the third class. 2d. It creates a Board of Assessors for the second class. 3d. It authorizes Councils to license pawnbrokers. 4th. It authorizes them to dissolve City Hall commissions. 5th. It contains special provisions in reference to the opening of streets and the paving of sidewalks in cities of the second class. And, 6th, it gives special powers to the Councils of cities of the second class in the supervision of the official conduct of all city officers, &c.

In closing, the Judge remarks that the decision has been made thus early, in order that it may be taken to the Supreme Court, if the decision given is not acceptable. There is ample time for reviewing the case, and reaching a decision, before the term of the present incumbent expires. The motives of the Judges in rendering this decision are so evidently pure that they cannot be for a moment challenged. The case is presented very clearly and logically, and except as to one point, commands our entire approbation. We do not doubt for a moment, that the opinion will be affirmed by the Supreme Court. Judge Kirkpatrick fully agrees with Judge White, and Judge Ewing has not given the subject attention.

PERSONAL.

SIOUX CITY has a man named Muchwrath; but he is said to be a very good-natured sort of person.

A PROVIDENCE, R. I., firm has completed a rifle for King Kalakaua, richly mounted, and costing $400.

JUDGE E. R. HOAR says he is glad to be out of public life. He becomes once more a sovereign and is a servant no longer.

BESSIE TURNER never will be a success as a nursery maid. She sleeps too soundly to be entrusted with the care of children.

EX-SENATOR JOHN SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, with his wife and family, arrived at the Grand National Hotel, Jacksonville, Pa., on the 24th inst.

EMPEROR WILLIAM does not care to annoy his friend the Czar, and consequently makes an exception in his favor in the law against the exportation of horses from Germany.

SIGNOR BLITZ, the veteran magician, has sustained a domestic bereavement in the loss of his youngest daughter, Ida M. Blitz, who died on the 12th inst., at her father's residence in Philadelphia. The deceased, who was aged twenty-six years, was a sister of Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, of the Kellogg English Opera Troupe.

THE birthday of Raphael will be celebrated on April 6 by the Royal Raffaello Academy at Urbino, when a eulogistic discourse written for the occasion will be delivered in the morning by the Professor Commendatore Augusto Conti, and in the evening a grand concert given, and the Casa Raffaello and the neighborhood illuminated.

THE New York *Times* publishes a letter from a Chinaman named Ah Sin. The substance of it is that he gets no part of the school system in America. He puts the case as between himself and the Irish-American citizen as follows: "Why me no all same 'Paddy?' Paddy cally hod. Me sell cigals. St. Patlick good man. Confucius good man. Me no like 'Melican schoolee. All same 'infidel.' Me want schoolee. No get schoolee. No washee. No sell cigals. AH SIN."

THE Count de Tocqueville, bearer of a name great in political thought, says of present French politics: "The Empire is dead, thank Heaven! Orleanism was a bastard principle, and is buried. Monarchy by divine right has become forever impossible. There was nothing else but the Republic, and I became a Republican, as every one must who understands the time he lives in."

MR. LICK, the San Francisco millionaire, having regained his health, and acquired an immense amount of gratuitous advertising, has quietly revoked his famous trust deed, intimates that he will carry out its provisions himself, and shows what's the matter by reminding the world that there are "parties having natural claims on him." Star-gazing is excellent and big telescopes are in demand, but "blood is thicker than water." He says his relatives threaten to question his sanity in the Courts, and he thinks he will hold on to his wealth until death.

IT is difficult to realize, unless one sits down and recalls the intermediate events, that almost ten years have passed since President Lincoln was assassinated. Yet, how few of the distinguished men who stood side by side with him through all his agony of the great war now remain to answer to the roll-call of historic names. Chase, Seward, Sumner, Stanton, with scores less eminent, officially and personally, have passed on to the land of the immortals.

"Our life as a dream,
Our time like a stream,
Glide swiftly away."
—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Japanese persimmon has been introduced into California.

SOMETHING which they call a starch mine has been discovered in Colorado.

THE skin of a shark recently caught on the English coast weighed one ton and a quarter.

THE State of Nevada, with a population of 55,000, has 900 places licensed to retail strong drink.

COVINGTON, GA., has a negro man over 100 years old, but he is gradually killing himself by chewing tobacco.

AT Grand Rapids, Michigan, a man suddenly fell dead at a burial service just as the coffin was lowered into the grave.

A TRAVELLER, putting up his horse in New Albany, Ind., disgusted the stable-keeper by ordering "one cent's worth of hay."

JAMES MAIR, of Lake Shetek, Minn., drank half a vial of corrosive sublimate, supposing it to be alcohol, and died a terrible death.

A DISPATCH from New Bedford, Mass., states that the banking house of S. P. Burt has suspended. The house hitherto was considered sound.

WM. BADGER, station agent at Boxford, Mass., has a common glass chimney for the lamp which has been in daily use since November 12, 1863.

A CREMATION case has occurred in Berkshire, England. The child of a woman named Fanny Johnson dying, she cut the body in pieces and burned them in a stove.

THE bill granting amnesty to the notorious James and Younger desperadoes has passed the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature by a party vote. Democrats aye.

THE Irish born portion of the population of Scranton, P., and vicinity, have resolved to honor the memory of John Mitchell by abandoning the street parade and raising a fund for his widow.

A WOMAN bearing the remarkable name of MRS. Milton Short, has been soliciting subscriptions for the Kansas sufferers, and is now denounced in Northeast Missouri as a female fraud and sweet-voiced impostor.

"RAPID TRANSIT," of which the New York papers have a word or two to say occasionally, has nothing to do with the "transit of Venus," as a remark of the Philadelphia *Press* would seem to indicate.

A DISPATCH from Trieste says great preparations are being made for the unveiling, next month, of the monument in memory of Maximillian. All the companions of the late Emperor in Mexico are invited.

IN Switzerland there was a marriage by proxy. A woman there was married to a man in America, the proxy being a neighbor and a man already married. The authorities are discussing whether this much-married man has not committed bigamy.

WE READ in the Bible, in the 18th chapter of 1st Samuel and 19th verse, that "There was no Smith found throughout all the land of Israel." Of course not. All the Smiths were living in this country at that time, and they have wonderfully increased and multiplied since then.

VICAR GENERAL QUINN, of New York, has appointed what the *Tribune* characterizes an "able and representative committee," to consider with a committee of the Board of Education on what terms the parochial schools may be admitted to the benefit of the common school system subject to its laws as regards the course of instruction, method of discipline and general management.

A BOARDING-HOUSE filled with occupants was burned on Monday morning at Benicia, Cal. The inmates escaped by jumping from the windows. Several were severely burned. Three men, Finnerty, Shea and A. C. Hanfon perished in the flames. Finnerty was a bricklayer, Shea was collector for San Francisco contractors furnishing stone for the arsenal, and Hanson, engaged by the same parties, was formerly a Scandanavian lawyer of New York city.

A LADY, occupying room letter B at a hotel, wrote on the slate as follows: "Wake letter B at seven; and if letter B says 'Let her be,' don't let her be, nor letter B be, because if you let letter B be, letter B will be unable to let her house to Mr. B., who is to call at half-past ten." The porter, more boot-black than orthographist, after studying the above all night, did not know whether to "wake letter B, or to 'let her be.'"

ON Monday morning a fire bursted forth from the pattern shop of the Southwestern Car Company, located inside of the main walls of the Indiana State Prison at Jeffersonville, burning up $5,000 worth of patterns belonging to the Southwestern Car Company, J. M. & N. Railroad Company and the Louisville & Paducah Railroad Co. The loss to the State, if the main walls of the shop have to be rebuilt, will reach $20,000.

THAT FIGHTING DONKEY.

Some Suggestions for His Future.

Decidedly the *lion* of the Cincinnati Zoological Garden, now, is that plucky donkey, who, although taken by surprise as he was in the first onset, gallantly held his own, and was led, if not victorious, at least unvanquished, from the field of battle. How many "rounds" were fought, we are unable to tell, as the spectators were all too much interested in the conflict to "mark the score." But they unite in saying that at least three-quarters of an hour elapsed between the first attack of the lioness and the time when the jack was caught by the halter and led away. During all that time he bravely stood his ground, and was ready, whenever the lioness called "time," to "come to the scratch," her "running tail" nor showing the white feather until the lioness, panting and exhausted, lay down only a few feet from him to regain her wind, when two of the attendants ventured near enough to catch hold of the halter and lead the jack away from the scene of conflict. It is reported that John Robinson has made an offer to the Board of Directors of the Zoological Society to exchange his big rhinoceros (valued at $5,000) for this *blooded* jack. The Directors will do well to think twice before closing with the offer, as, from the interest excited by his late exploit, we think the donkey will prove a greater card when the garden opens than would have been the lioness, whose untimely end they are thus called to mourn. Lions and tigers, rhinoceroses and elephants are shown in all menageries, but who ever before saw "the jackass that whipped the lioness?" It may turn out that, in losing the latter and saving the former, the garden has made a profitable exchange, and that the event may prove the truth of the old adage, "A live ass is better than a dead lion." We trust that donkey may be well taken care of. One of the stockholders of the Zoological Society suggests that he is entitled to at least "a vote of thanks." Another, who is a Director, intends, at the next meeting of the Board, to offer a resolution that the donkey be allowed the freedom of the grounds, well fed and taken care of, with little or no work to do, and that of an easy nature, for the balance of his natural life. Let it not be said that societies, like "republics, are ungrateful!"—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McClung, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Sinnick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Saturday, March 27
NEW SPRING STYLES
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Ladies' Made-up Suits,
Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.
We now offer an unusually large and attractive assortment of the above goods at prices as low as they can be purchased in the United States, embracing everything new and desirable in materials, styles and quality.
New Plain Suitings.
New Plaid Suiting.
New Silk Pongee—extra bargains.
Alpacas and Poplins—new colorings.
New Invisible Plaids.
Bright Colored Plaids.
Spring styles in Tycoon Repps, &c.
Most Remarkable Bargains in
Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25c per yard upward.
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS
Extra Good Borgains.
At $1, $1.12½ and $1.25, Good Black Silks.
At $1.37 and $1.50, Extra Quality Black Silks.
At $1.75 to $4, Most Decided Bargains in the very best qualities in Black Silks.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
Of every description.
From 12½ cents to 25 cents, Special Bargains in New Dress Goods.
Samples of Goods and prices sent by mail, to any part of the United States or Territories, and orders for Goods promptly filled and shipped to any part desired by Express or U. S. Mail.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Happy Homes
FOR ALL WHO TRY
OUR NEW SYSTEM
"Your 25c package would cost me 53c by the old plan," says one customer.
A Saving of Over 100 Per Cent.
1 pair 2 Button Kid Gloves, 98c.
5 Row Tooth Brush, 17c.
11 Row, Painted Back, Hair Brush, 31c.
12 cakes Colgate's Soap, 85c.
Rubber Doll, 4 inches long, 33c.
1 dozen Assorted Bottles Perfume, 98c.
Kid Covered Corset Clasps, 7c.
Extract Japan Tea Rose, 89c.
Extract Assorted Lubin's genuine, 89c.
Fringe 7-4, 18 to 36 inches, 34c.
1 dozen Faber's Lead Pencils, 20c.
1 package Linen Crochet Edge, 9 yards, 36c.
1 package Cotton Crochet Edge, 9 yards, 23c.
Trimmings, Notions, Ribbons, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves arriving daily at
CARLISLE'S,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS
Ladies' Costumes, Shawls, Sacques
AND
DRESS GOODS
Selling regardless of cost to close out the Winter stock. Bleached Muslins, Shirt Fronts, Table Linens and Napkins marked down at the lowest cash prices, at
H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 96 Market Street.
REMOVALS.
REMOVAL!
ESTABLISHED 1848.
M. McCULLOUGH, Jr., & CO
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 355 Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH.
Where they will be pleased to supply old and new patrons with the very finest goods in their line known to the trade. mh23:o70
REMOVAL—ON OR ABOUT MARCH 15, J. P. Smith, Son & Co. will remove o the commodious 4 story warehouse, 189 LIBERTY STREET.
To reduce stock, we offer lamps, chandeliers and glassware, at cost.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO., 181 Liberty street.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
ALL THE CHOICE STYLES
OF
Spring Goods!
FOR GENTS' WEAR,
ARE FOUND AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.
CAR WORKS.
J. R. WILSON, Prest. and Treas. GEO. W. BITNER, Gen'l Manager.
PITTSBURGH
CAR WORKS,
Manufacturers of
RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS,
Box, Stock, Flat, Coal and Coke Cars, Mine Wagons, Pit Cars and Larries. Special attention paid to fitting of Wheels and Axles, and Repairing of Cars.
Rigging up Inclined Planes, Hoists for Vertical Shafts, etc., in short, complete outfits for Coal and Coke Works made to order. Flooring of hard and soft Wood for Machine Shops, Manufactories, Stables, etc., worked from three-fourths of an inch to two inches in thickness—the only place in Pittsburgh where heavy flooring is made.
OFFICE:
409 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
Works—TORRENS STATION, P. R. R.
Jy21:e87
W. COLDER, Pres.....JOHN MURPHY, Agent.
W. T. HILDRUP, Sup't.
HARRISBURG
Car Manufacturing Company,
Harrisburg, Pa.
MANUFACTURE
Passenger, Mail, Baggage, Gondola, Box, Flat, Gravel, Ore,
MINE AND HAND CARS,
Also, Car Wheels, Car, Bridge and Road Castings, Forgings of all kinds, for Car, Bridge or other purposes.
Repairing of all kinds promptly done. au12
PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE
AND
CAR WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES
Boilers and Tanks,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Saturday, March 27
AN UNLIMITED SUPPLY
IN
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Domestic Goods,
Goods for Men and Boys' Wear.
We are now fully prepared to meet all demands for the above goods, no difference how large that may be. The counters will be fully replenished every morning. Prices for everything will be kept as heretofore. Uniformly Low. Customers can therefore depend on receiving the best possible value. Families and others can buy by the piece at
LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES
Good Styles Best Standard Calicos, 7¼c by the piece.
At 6¼c, Some of the best makes of Calicos—light and dark.
At 6½c, 8½c, 10c and 12½c, Unsurpassed Bargains in Bleached Muslins.
Latest spring styles in
Percales, Chintzes & Calicos.
ALL THE POPULAR BARGAINS
Offered in the country in
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towelings, Towels and Napkins.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
White and Colored Bed Quilts, all qualities.
New Cloths and Cassimeres, all kinds.
Jeans, Tweeds, &c.
CARPET DEPARTMENT
Fully supplied for Spring sales.
Carpets, all kinds.
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
Lace Curtains and Cornices.
Window Blinds, Fixtures, &c.
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street
INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
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PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the Insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
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WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
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Department of Western Pennsylvania
OF THE
MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $300,000 00
SAML T. PAISLEY, Agent,
Office—No. 110 Fourth avenue,
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Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
PROFESSIONAL.
DANIEL WENKE,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE:
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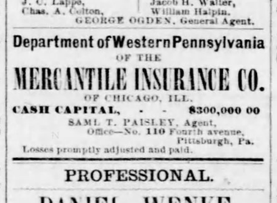
SOUTH PITTSBURGH.
mh22-o68
J. T. IRWIN,
GENERAL FIRE INS. AGENT,
NO. 110 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
COMPANIES REPRESENTED—Ætlas, Hartford, Conn., Ætna, Capital, $1,000,000. Cash Assets, $500,000. Resources, Allegheny, Cash Assets, $225,000. National, Allegheny, Cash Assets, $200,000. mh23:o69
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.
Cornices
AND
Mirrors!

OF
OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS,
AND MANUFACTURE.
Office and Factory,
Cor. 1st Avenue and Short Street.
CHAS. R. WRAY.
mh23:o74
GEO. WOODS & CO.'S
ORGANS.
Call and examine those splendid instruments at
66 Fifth Avenue.
A thorough inspection and examination of these Organs will convince anyone that for beauty and purity of tone, excellence of material and workmanship of interior, and beauty and thoroughness of exterior, they have no equals. Don't be misled by misrepresentations of agents of cheaper Organs, but be satisfied only by a personal inspection. See them before purchasing and then decide.
J. R. PHELPS,
Agent of the Company,
At the Looking Glass Store of S. BOYD & CO.
AGENTS WANTED. d28

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Saturday, March 27
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
HATS & BONNETS,
Trimmed and Untrimmed.
In this Department we will exhibit during the season the latest New York, London and Paris styles in Hats and Bonnets.
NEW ASSORTMENT OF
Elegant French Flowers.
Ribbons, all colors and widths.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, choice colors.
New Style White Swiss and Lace Neck Scarfs.
Ladies' New Neck Wear, great variety.
New Hamburg Embroideries,
Edgings and Insertings,
All Widths—At Lowest Prices.
Victoria and Bishop Lawns.
Nainsook and Cambric Muslins.
Fine White Muslins, all kinds.
White Marseilles and P. K's.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Muslin Underwear.
We desire to call especial attention to our stock of Muslin Underwear, as it is very full and complete, and prices unusually low.
Bazar Glove-Fitting Patterns.
These Patterns (suitable to cut garments of every description by) are now admitted to be unexcelled. Being sole agents for their sale in Western Pennsylvania, we always have a full supply on hand, consisting of some 800 different styles of Patterns. Book containing description of Patterns free.
Our Ladies' Journal for April
Will be issued in a few days, containing 8 pages of interesting reading matter, Fashion Plates, &c. Specimen copies sent free to those sending us their address.
WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
PETER KEIL.....JAS. P. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Caldwell & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.
GEORGE STEWART,
Commission Merchant,
A Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
No. 11 Wood street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11:k11
JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.
JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE
WHOLSALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Tomatoes;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
500 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels C. Berries;
2 Cars Timothy Hay;
Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.
SUNDRIES.
100 obls Fresh Cleveland Lime, just received;
200 bbls fresh Eastern Lime, just received;
100 bbls Calcined Plaster;
200 bbls Louisville Cement;
200 bbls No. 1 Flour Spar;
50 casks Soda Ash;
10 bbls Manganese;
10 kegs Arsenic. For sale by
J. R. CANFIELD,
116 Water street and 152 First avenue.
March 1, 1875.
STEEL WORKS.
PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of Every Description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First ave.
New York, 30 Gold St.....Chicago, 146 Lake St.
Boston, 13 and 15 Custom House St.
HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL.
Office and Works—PENN and SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe16:m85
Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL!
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.
CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin.
OFFICE: NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.
WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 26, 1875.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, ... $250,000.
SURPLUS, ... 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Grotzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL,.....$200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum on daily balances—from tonetive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.
Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 30, 1875.

An improved activity was observable yesterday in general business. There is much urgency in selling just now, owing to the fact that the first of April is approaching, and settlements, renewals and changes of various kinds will then be in order. We do not learn that the absolute business pressure at all contributes to the activity displayed, and yet in some instances it suddenly and actually does. Of necessity, in coming down from the inflated prices of a time back, and the rates that now prevail, many have been crippled, their capital impaired and their facilities for doing business seriously limited. Thus there is a pressure to sell in many instances to close out business. In other cases this pressure is merely that of alert business enterprises.

There was nothing especially new in banking circles yesterday. The usual line of deposits and discounts, but not much activity in either. Much excitement existed in the stock and gold markets in New York, where the fever of speculations is unusually high.

—Says an Eastern cotemporary: Since the adjournment of Congress bankers and commercial men are enabled to look with certainty to the future. With both these classes the question is, whether the rates of interest are likely to rise and whether the existing money quietude promises to continue. The result of inquiries as to important facts bearing on mercantile credit throughout the country is, on the whole, encouraging. The recent failures were of firms known as doubtful, and they are fewer than was expected. They are in most instances traceable to the mischievous habit, now happily less popular than it was, of withdrawing capital from business and investing it in some outside speculation. A circumstance favorable to the revival of our domestic industry is the lower price of labor. Thus a great obstacle has been taken away from the path of industrial and financial recuperation. Another suggestion is that every failure which takes place among our mercantile firms removes from the commercial community a weak member, whose presence for some months, or, perhaps for years, caused trouble in his immediate vicinity. Among the hopeful features of a less negative character is the fact that our forty millions of population are practicing economies which have too long been out of fashion among us. The savings banks of Massachusetts have just published their annual reports, and we find that the 179 in that State increased their deposits to $274,352,120 for 1874-5, against $202,195,343 for 1873-4, $184,797,314 for 1872-3, $163,704,077 for 1871-2, and $112,119,-016 for 1870-1. These evidences of savings are of a negative character as to prosperity. They are simply important as showing that there is a spirit of economy abroad in the land, but they are, on the other hand, evidences of the distrust of the future, which, more than anything else, paralyzes industry and enterprise in the present. When-ever business is active money can be much more profitably used than by saving it with savings banks at 3, 4 and 5 per cent. per annum interest. Economy is well, but enterprise and industry is what advances the country and increases its wealth. A legitimate demand for money only increases with the increase of business. As this revival promises to be slow but steady, the rates of interest do not seem likely to be much enhanced until the April payments.

—A new alarm is upon us. The public revenues so far as the month of March show a marked falling off as compared with corresponding time last year. For the three weeks ending on Saturday last there has been a decrease at the port of New York of over a million of dollars. This may well startle the Secretary of the Treasury, and as the disturbance in gold is given as the cause of the decline of revenues, the "bears" are hoping that the Secretary may come to their relief in some action that will break the ring. But the Secretary is reported as saying that he has nothing to do with Wall street gamblers, be they in gold or stocks, and this is well. The favorable feature of trade, however, is the increasing value and volume of our exports. It is an encouraging symptom of a general renewal of prosperity, because, if continued, it will form the secure foundation for renewed activity in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, whereby the people's ability to purchase and consume will again be restored.

—The Central Pacific Railway announces a six per cent. gold dividend, payable either in California or in New York. This dividend, it is understood, is made from the undivided surplus and not from the accumulating profits. As the business of the road has increased and the expenses lessened it is probable that dividends of six per cent. per annum will hereafter be the fixed policy of the management. The general tone of this dividend next month will release, it is said, some three millions of gold.

—The control of the California trade, ra which certain New York bold oper tors are contending, is said to be worth three millions of dollars annually of through freights by overland route and Isthmus combined, and the object is so to apportion it between the Union and Central Pacific roads, the Pacific Mail Steamship line and the Panama Railroad as to keep all parties harmonious.

—Another sample merchant was fined on Tuesday of last week, in Richmond, $200 and costs, and an agent in Washington of the Equitable Life Company of New York was fined on Wednesday, both for doing business without a license.

—The continuance of cold weather so late in March is felt to be seriously affecting the spring trade so confidently hoped for as the turning point in our long depressed business.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Closed.
Gold	116¾
U. S. 6s—1881—coupon	121¼
4-20 1862	117¼
20—1864	118¼
" 1865	120¾
" 1865 new	119¾
" 1867	120¾
" 1868—coupons	120¾
10-40's	115¾
Currency 6's	119½
New 5 per cents	115¼
10-40's—coupons	115
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	101¾
Erie	31¾
L. C.	52
C. C. & I. C.	36¾
St. Paul	55¾
Do. Pref	73¾
Michigan Southern	76¼
North Western	66¾
Do. Pref	85¾
Rock Island	105¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾
Pacific Mail	47
Western Union Telegraph	76
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Union Pacific	66
Toledo & Wabash	14¾
Harlem	131½
Adams Express	103
American Express	63¾
U. S. Express	87
Wm. Fargo & Co. Express	36½
Quicksilver	30¾
Fort Wayne	97¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27¾
Panama	114
Iron Mountain	1334

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Asked.
P. R. R.	55¾
" " scrip	56½
Reading	57
United Cos. of N. J.	123¼
Oil Creek	10¾
Central Transportation	44¾
Empire Do.	54¾
A. V. R. R. 7-20	92¾
P. C. & St. L. 7's	78

NEW YORK, March 29, 1875.

The day in Wall street has been one of great excitement and wide and frequent fluctuations. At the opening of business there was a further advance in stocks, and gold rose in consequence of 1 per cent. per diem being exacted for its use. This condition of the gold market demoralized foreign exchange, and there was a sharp decline in rates. Money opened at 4@5, but advanced suddenly to 7 per cent., and borrowers who had overstayed the market were forced to pay as much as a sixteenth bonus in addition to seven per cent. interest. The last rates for money were 7 gold. Outside the Stock Exchange, however, money was obtainable at 4@5, prime mercantile paper 5 to 7. Foreign exchange was lower and unsettled in consequence of the gold squeeze. At the close the nominal asking values were 479 and 483, with actual business at 477½@478 for bankers' long sterling and 482 for sight. The customs receipts were $296,000.

Gold closed at the highest point yet reached, and is completely in the hands of the manipulating pool, which has made the most successful demonstration yet attempted since the formation of the movement. At the opening gold was 116¾, went up to 116¾, reacted to 116¾, rose to 117, and closed at 116¾. The rates paid for borrowing ranged from ¾ to 1 per cent. per diem, closing at ¾ per cent. ¼ was bid for the use of gold to-morrow.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,331,000. The clearings were $90,000,000. Government and railroad bonds were firm. Pacific issues were higher. State bonds were quiet, except Missouris and Tennessees, which were more active.

It has been an extraordinary day at the Stock Exchange. There was a fear early in the day of a movement in gold, and for a short time the upward speculation in stocks was staggered. But the feeling of apprehension soon disappeared, and stock speculation, under the lash of the Pacific, became more rampant than before. The money market then began to stiffen. This had the effect of driving stocks down. The business of the day was without a precedent in the history of Wall street, and will be long remembered for its immense transactions, with fluctuations and great excitement. The most prominent stock of the day was Union Pacific, in which was centred the greatest activity, excitement and advance. The opening sales were at 62, followed by a sharp advance to 64½, and a quick reaction to 62¼. After this the stock rose steadily, with a sudden spurt late in the afternoon reached 68¼. From this point there was a decline to 65, and a recovery in final sales to 66¼. The next greatest advance was in New Jersey Southern, which, after selling for long spells of dullness and depression, rose from 5⅝ to 10 1-4, and finally reacted to 7. Then followed Wabash, with an advance from 14¼ to 16¾. Suddenly the stock reacted to 15, and closed at that figure. There was very conspicuous at the opening, and advanced to 35 1-2, but after many fluctuations closed at 31½.

Atlantic & Pacific telegraph was more active than usual of late, and has advanced from 24¼ to 26. The last sales having been at the higher figure. The Hannibal & St. Joseph shares were active, common ranging from 26¾ to 30¼ and preferred from 35¼ to 37. The common closed at 28¾, and the preferred at 35. Ohio rose to 29¾ and closed at a reaction of 1 per cent. Atlantic & Pacific preferred advanced from 34 3-4 to 15 3-4, and afterward lost the improvement to 35 3-4, and closed at the opening advanced to 77, subsequently declined to 75 3-4, and closed at 75¾. Pacific Mail was active early in the day, and rose to 45 1-4, but after many vibrations dropped off to 44 3-4@45, at which figure the final sales of the day were made. Northwest rose to 46¾, fell off to 45½, recovered to 45¾, and closed at 45¾. Lake Shore opened at 75 and closed at 75¾. Rock Island ranged from 105¾ to 106¾, and the last sales at 105¾. St. Paul common advanced from 38 to 38¾, declined to 36¾, and closed at 36¾. C. C. & I. C. rose from 5¼ to 6¾ with a slight reaction at the close. New York Central was sold at 101 throughout the day. Northwest preferred ranged between 58½ and 59¾, and St. Paul preferred 56 to 56¾. Missouri Pacific fluctuated between 48½ and 49. The other changes were slight.

The activity in New Jersey Southern was caused by a report that the Baltimore & Ohio were negotiating for the purchase of the road, but the weakness of Wabash was in consequence of a report to the effect that the Panama Railroad Company will not accede to a division of freight rates, on the ground that the Panama company should have half the rates assigned the Pacific Mail Company.

The market closed excited and unsettled. The sales aggregated 488,000 shares, of which 107,000 were Union Pacific, 40,000 Erie, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 36,000 St. Paul, 36,000 Joe common, 29,000 Ohios, 14,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 St. Paul, 7,000 New Jersey Southern, and 25,000 North west common.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 121¾@-28 of '62, 117¾; do of '64, 118¾; do of '65, 120¼; do new of '65, 119½; do of '67, 120¾@-, do of '68, 120¾; 10-40s, 115¾@-, 115; currency 6s, 119½.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97¾; Tennessee, old, 65; do new, 65; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 32; North Carolina, 24; do new, 21½.

Stocks.—Canton, 65; Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 87; American Merchants Union Express, 64; United States Express, 61; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 31¾; Reading, 57; Lake Shore, 75¾@-, 125; Michigan Central, 75; Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern, common, 45¾; do preferred, 58¾; Rock Island, 105¾; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 55¾; Toledo & Wabash, 14¾; do preferred, 17; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 106½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 60; Burlington & Quincy, 110; Lake Shore, 73¾; Panama, 54; Illinois Central, 102¼; Union Pacific, 66; Central Pacific, 39½; Union, 97¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 29, 1875.

Trade in general merchandise, while it is better than it was, and is improving slowly, is considerably short of what it usually is at this particular time; the demand for goods of all kinds is comparatively light, restricted, as it is, to supplying immediate wants, and the indications are that this policy will be rigidly adhered to for some time to come. The city trade is remarkably dull now, so perhaps than that of any other city in the country, and it may be attributed to the labor troubles, in consequence of which hundreds if not thousands are and have been all winter out of employment, and many of them out of funds as well; retailers report that they have not as much money in their for many years, and this, as a matter of course, has curtailed the wholesale trade. Grain and Flour are firmer with indications at this writing of an early appreciation; the hog product is higher; Coffee has stiffened up somewhat again. In Provisions there is a fair degree of activity, but no important change in prices, except in Eggs, which have taken the back track.

APPLES—The market continues very dull and with liberal receipts, and a supply considerably in excess of present wants, holders are anxious to sell; prices are weak and lower; there has been a decline of fully one dollar per bbl as compared with last month, before the weather broke. Quote in a jobbing way at $2.50 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

ASHES—There is a fair demand but no change in prices, which are as follows: Common Soda, (48 ₱ cent) 3½@3¾; crystals, (vf 60 ₱ cent) 4@4¼; Pearlash, 5½@5¾; Concentrated Pearl, 6½@6¾; Concentrated Potash, 6¾@7; Arsenic, 4.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts recently have been comparatively light but with ample supply and light demand, prices remain unchanged; quotable in kegs at 5c@5½ per gallon.

A fair prices there is no perceptible improvement in trade since the date of our last, and no change whatever in prices. We continue former quotations: 29 bbl Barrels at $4.50; 30 bbl do at 5 to city; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls in regular proportion.

BEESWAX—There appears to be no movement in this article here, and, in the absence of sales, we continue to quote nominally at 30@32c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in light stock but is about out of season and there is little or no call for it; quotable at $4.25@4.50.

BEANS—There is a continued fair demand, but since the resumption of navigation the receipts have increased somewhat, and the general tone of the market is somewhat easier in consequence, although prices are still maintained; medium is holding at $1.90@2 per bbl, and choice at $2.05@2.10, according to quality. Large purchases have been made recently in Chicago for shipment to these sections in the late depressed state grass hoppers, hence dealers have considerable confidence in the future of the market, and there is no real doubt but what there will be an increased consumption from this time on.

BROOM HANDLES—Choice No. 1, plain, 17@18; good, $15@16; choice No. 1 painted, $23@30; good No. 1 painted, $22@27; Toy Handles, painted, $20@25.

BROOM CORN—Quotations from the West show an advance of from $10 to $20 per ton, with light stocks of the better grades, such as is generally used by our manufacturers. It is also asserted that manufacturers throughout the country in order to continue making their goods, are now using more in large orders for common grades of red and red tipped brush and that the stocks of this must soon be exhausted. We quote: green hurl, 3½@4; green medium, 11 to 12; green inside and covers, 10½ to 11½; red tipped, 10½ to 11; red, 9 to 10.

BRICKS—The Pittsburgh manufacturers have had several meetings recently, the last one of which took place on Saturday, with a view if possible of agreeing upon a sale of prices, but thus far they have failed; there are some who while they are anxious for others to form a combination and adopt a scale of prices, are unwilling to go into it; they want to be at liberty to sell at the combination rates, or cut under, as it may be to their interest, and the result is that for the time being each manufacturer is at liberty to make his own rates. We understand, however, that a Committee of Conference has been appointed, and here is a possibility that the question may yet be satisfactorily adjusted; if not, cutting will be the order of the day.

BUTTER—The receipts continue large, unusually so for this season of the year, but the great prosperity that is common in point of quality; hence there is a fair degree of activity, but no important change in prices, except in Eggs, which have taken the back track.

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CANNED GOODS—The market for this kind of goods continues quiet and unchanged; Peaches (3 ₱ cans) $1.60@1.80 ₱ dozen; Tomatoes, $1.75@1.90; Corn, $2.80. It is probable, however, that there will be an increasing demand from this on, as there usually is at this season of the year.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is possibly a little more doing, but trade is by no means active, it is not what it should be or usually is at this particular time. There have been some recent changes in the card and we have revised and corrected our price list accordingly. Following are the current rates:

MANILA ROPE.

½ in. diameter and upwards	15 cts. per lb.
⅜ " "	15½ " "
¼ " "	16 " "
⅞ and 5-16 in. diameter	16 " "
Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn	14½ " "
Hay, Stave and Leather Twine	15½ " "
OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.	
Manilla	19 cts. per lb.
Bolt Rope Yarns	16½ " "
Sand Pump Rope	15 " "
SISAL ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upward	13½ cts. per lb.
⅜ inch	12½ " "
¼ and 5-16 in.	12 " "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	13 " "
NEW ZEALAND ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upward	13½ cts. per lb.
⅜ " "	12 " "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	12 " "
Hay twine	12 " "
Tarred lath twine	12 " "
JUTE ROPE.	
All sizes	11 cts per lb.
AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.	
Tarred Rope	13½ cts per lb.
" Lath Yarn	13 " "
" Spun Yarn	13 " "
" Marline	19 " "
" Houseline	19 " "
PACKING.	
American	13 to 18 cts per lb.
Russia	18 " "
Italian	21 " "
Flax, Lubricating	20 and 30 " "
Sash and Ball Cord	20 to 35 " "

CORE—There has been a very decided improvement in the demand within the past week or two; orders both from the east and west, particularly from the east, are coming in quite freely and the general tone of the market is much firmer, although prices remain as last quoted: $2.50 ₱ ton delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CRANBERRIES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; $10@12 for fair to prime.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. Apples 7@7½ for common to fair, and 8@8½ for prime to choice. Peaches (halves) 8½@9½; Blackberries, 9@10. There is a variety of small fruits, such as Berries, Cherries, etc., but there is not much inquiry for them.

EGGS—The market is very active and steady from the date of our last review up until Saturday, and as the supply was unequal to the demand, dealers had no difficulty in putting up prices; on Monday and Friday 27@28 were the ruling rates and some dealers quoted at 30. On Saturday, however, in consequence of increased receipts, the market became and prices dropped to 25@26 and to-day quotations may be given at 24@25.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market is considerably firmer under the influence of the recent advance at the sources of supply, and millers and manufacturers generally are asking an advance of from 25@50 cts ₱ bbl, and when dealers here come to replenish their stock they will be forced to put up prices, unless there is a reaction in the meantime. Trade here has been dull and unsatisfactory all winter; dealers have had but few orders outside of the city limits, and with an active competition the margin for profit has been very small. We continue former quotations: Spring wheat flours, $5.40@5.50 for Wisconsins, and $5.75@6 for Minnesas; winters, $5.65@5.85 for red and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour in light supply, $5.50@6.

FEATHERS—Firm. Sales at 33 to 36c for choice in round lots, with the usual advance for jobbing ors.

GRAIN—There has been a firmer feeling in grain circles during the past week, and while trade continues quiet, the general tone of the market is firmer and prices generally higher. The advance of 10 cents that prices are said to have been for some time past, lower here relatively than at the source of supply, is confirmed; that advance is established in the one case, there must of necessity be an advance in the other, hence they are not free sellers as matters now stand. The snow blockade has not affected up considerably, but there is not much inquiry and millers hereabouts are unwilling as yet to pay any higher prices than ruled last week, which hardly justify them in so doing, and there is no getting over the fact that Wheat has been higher relatively than Corn and Oats, as compared with one year ago. Ohio red at $1.14@1.16, and do. amber and white at $1.18@1.20. It is feared that the severity of the weather has injured the growing wheat crop, and more, that the backwardness of the spring will retard and possibly restrict the putting in of the spring crop. The weather has not been favorable in stiffening up the market, as farmers will not want to sell until the result in regard to the coming crop has been definitely ascertained. The market is firm at a shade higher, although the demand continues light, being restricted to supplying immediate wants. Corn is quoted at 64@65 for ear, and 65@66 for white, free in elevator. Corn is also firmer in consequence of the recent sharp advance in the East, and the market is quoted at 68@69 for ear, as compared with the date of our last review, are higher; shelled, free in elevator, 72@75 for white and mixed and 77@78 for yellow. The market is in steady demand and the market may be quoted firm at 76@78. Rye is quiet and unchanged at $1.12 for Pittsburgh and Monongahela, and $1.15@1.20 for the last sales at 105¾. St. Paul common advanced from 38 to 38¾, declined to 36¾, and closed at 36¾. C. C. & I. C. rose from 5¼ to 6¾ with a slight reaction at the close. New York Central was sold at 101 throughout the day. Northwest preferred ranged between 58½ and 59¾, and St. Paul preferred 56 to 56¾. Missouri Pacific fluctuated between 48½ and 49. The other changes were slight.

The activity in New Jersey Southern was caused by a report that the Baltimore & Ohio were negotiating for the purchase of the road, but the weakness of Wabash was in consequence of a report to the effect that the Panama Railroad Company will not accede to a division of freight rates, on the ground that the Panama company should have half the rates assigned the Pacific Mail Company.

The market closed excited and unsettled. The sales aggregated 488,000 shares, of which 107,000 were Union Pacific, 40,000 Erie, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 36,000 St. Paul, 36,000 Joe common, 29,000 Ohios, 14,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 St. Paul, 7,000 New Jersey Southern, and 25,000 North west common.

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State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97¾; Tennessee, old, 65; do new, 65; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 32; North Carolina, 24; do new, 21½.

Stocks.—Canton, 65; Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 87; American Merchants Union Express, 64; United States Express, 61; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 31¾; Reading, 57; Lake Shore, 75¾@-, 125; Michigan Central, 75; Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern, common, 45¾; do preferred, 58¾; Rock Island, 105¾; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 55¾; Toledo & Wabash, 14¾; do preferred, 17; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 106½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 60; Burlington & Quincy, 110; Lake Shore, 73¾; Panama, 54; Illinois Central, 102¼; Union Pacific, 66; Central Pacific, 39½; Union, 97¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 29, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No 1 spring 98@99c; No 2 96c for gilt edge, spot; 93¼c seller April; 97¾c seller May; 98½c seller June; No 2 90@90½c; rejected 84@84½c. Corn firm and higher; No 2 mixed 68@68¼c regular; 68@68½c fresh spot; 67¾@68¼c seller April; 70¼c bid seller May; 70c seller June. Oats: demand fair and prices are advanced; No 2 25¼c bid spot or seller April; 29¼c bid seller May. Rye steady; No 1 86½@90c. Barley: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 $1.03 spot; $1.00 seller April.

SEEDS—Clover 6¼@7c.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand fair and prices advanced to $20.20@20.62½ spot, which is scarce; $20.22½@20.35 seller April; $20.60@20.65 seller May. Lard scarce, firm and higher; 14¾c spot; 14¾@15c seller April; $14.35@14.37½ seller May. Bulk meats: demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 7¾c; short rib middles 10½c; short clear 11¾c, loose spot.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at $1.12.

On call Board wheat was firmer and 1c higher. Corn steady. Oats unchanged. Pork higher at $20.90¾ seller May; $20.22½ seller June. Lard nominal.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; superfine western and State $4.30@4.75; common to good extra western and State $4.85@5.10; good to choice do $5.15@5.35; white wheat extra $5.90@6; extra Ohio $4.90@6.65; St. Louis $8.00@8.00. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts 18,000 bush; No 1 spring $1.22@1.23; No 2 $1.12@1.15; No 2 Chicago $1.15¾ $1.18; No 2 Northwest $1.17½@1.18; winter red western $1.22@1.28, Rye quiet at 90c@$1.01. Barley scarce at $1.52. Malt quiet and firm. Corn steady; receipts 21,000 bush; mixed western 73¾@85½c; yellow 87½@88c. Oats scarce and firmer; receipts 12,000 bush; mixed western 39@42c; white 43@47c. Hay firm at 70@85c. Coffee firm; Rio 16¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8¾c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice quiet and steady; Carolina 7@8½c; refined 14¾c; crude 7¼c. Rosin dull at $2.05@2.12½. Turpentine dull at 36c. Eggs 21@22c. Pork firm at $20.30@20.40. Beef unchanged. Cut Meats quiet. Middles quiet; long clear 11¼@11½c; short 12c. Lard firm; prime steam 14@14¼c. Butter 18@35c for Ohio and Western reserve; 16¾c. Clover seed quiet; western 11@11¼. Whisky firmer and in fair demand at $1.09@1.10½.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Flour; good trade and export demand; treble $5.25; choice $5.50@5.75; other grades unchanged. Corn in good demand and firmer; white 69c. Oats: demand fair and firm at 80@82c. Bran advanced to $1.40. Hay dull; prime $24; choice $23. Pork nominal; prime and higher; sales of standard at $21.75@22.00; extra heavy $22.50. Dry salt meats firm at 8¾, 11¼@11¾c. Bacon firmer at 9¾, 12¾@13c. Lard for fresh. Choice sugar cured hams in demand at 13@13½c. Lard dull; three and kettle tec; refined Cincinnati on Sunday, lashed together, with a tow of cedar posts and empty barges, en route for Louisville, passed Cincinnati on Sunday.

THE R. W. Skillinger, Capt. Russell, is announced to take her departure for Ironton and all intermediate points to-day; she will receipt passengers and freight through to Cincinnati.

A DISPATCH from Little Rock, Ark., says the steamer Bruno was seized there Saturday by the United States Marshal, on a charge of violating the navigation laws of the United States.

MR. JAS. PEARCE, aged seventy-two years, of the well known and well-known firm of Pearce, Gould & Co., cotton factors, died at his residence on Second hall, Saturday, at 8 A. M., after a lingering illness.

CAPTAIN GEORGE C. WOLFE is so near death's door that his friends have little hope of his recovery. St. Louis, it was decided to give him no more medicine except light anodynes, as his case is hopeless.

SAMUEL CATNIP, colored porter of the Exchange, was drowned on Saturday morning near Rock Haven. The body was recovered and buried. We do not know, but presume deceased was a resident of this city.

COL. W. E. MERRELL reports to the Coal Exchange that at the request of the Directors he has placed at the head of White's Ripple, has been referred to Joseph Fyffe, Light House Inspector of the Eighteenth District.

The Davenport *Gazette* of the 26th says: The report, freely circulated yesterday, that the ice had gone out of the river at Rock Island was without foundation. The ice is as firm there as it is here, and teams cross it daily.

THE new steamer Benton, pronounced by steamboat men to be one of the best boats ever built, in all respects that has yet been constructed for the Upper Missouri trade, will be ready to take her departure within the next ten days or two.

COM. S. B. COULSON arrived direct from Yankton on Sunday; he reports repairs to the boats of the Yankton trade progressing satisfactorily, and that they will be ready as soon as navigation is resumed.

THE R. W. Dugan has been purchased by the St. Louis and Jefferson City Packet Company, and leaves here on her first trip on next Wednesday, W. Dugan, Jr., Washington Dugan, Jr., Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points South and Southeast. For lowest rates apply to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
R. WHITTAKER, 47 Water St.

STEAMSHIPS.

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☞TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
☞Through Bills of Lading to all points on the Continent.
☞DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
☞COLLECTIONS of Inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
☞PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
☞GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stocks, &c., dealt in.
☞For European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator

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163 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag.
Sailing every Tuesday from Philadelphia, for

QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.
Rates as low as by any other first-class route.
For freight or passage apply to WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philadelphia.
LOUIS MOESER, 142 Smithfield street; THOS. E. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; THOMAS JONES, 62 Chatham street, Agents, Pittsburgh. au22:18

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK.

Iron Bank Block,

Corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - $200,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
James H. Negley, Archibald Walker,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.

Collections made to all points in the United State and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. au22:18-d

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

O'Hara Boiler Works

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N. SNYDER & CO.,

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HOME NEWS.

Those of our subscribers who have changed their place of residence, or design doing so within a few days, will please leave word at their office, in order that the GAZETTE may follow them to their new homes.

Attempted Burglary.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday night burglars attempted to enter the house of Mr. M. Kraus, on Boyle street, near Pearl street, Allegheny, by opening a shutter of a rear window. A little dog in the house gave the alarm, and one of the inmates of the house turned on the gas and opened the windows when the parties hastily decamped.

City Property.

A meeting of the City Property committee was held last night in Municipal Hall.

The contract for furnishing the water works with coal was awarded to the Castle Shannon Coal Company at 5 39-100 cents per bushel, delivered at the lower works, and 6 3-10 cents delivered at the upper works. C. H. Armstrong got the contract for furnishing the Forty-fifth street works with coal at 6 cents per bushel. The furnishing of fuel for Municipal Hall, the Market houses, police stations, etc., was referred to a sub-committee, no proposals having been offered. The request of Mr. John Dill, that the triangular piece of ground on Liberty street, near the elevator, be leased to him at fifty dollars per year, was postponed until the committee visits the ground.

Prospective Matches.

The following matches are on the tapis:

To-night at the Third Methodist church, Fifth avenue.

To-night in the Liberty Street M. E. Church.

To-night at the Oakland M. E. Church.

At the Shadyside Presbyterian church, to-night.

A spelling match was held in the First Presbyterian church on Mt. Washington last night which had a new feature in it—that of selecting ladies as captains. Seventeen were chosen on a side, and after spelling quite a while Mr. F. S Coldren proved to be the champion, and was presented with an appropriate leather medal, in a neat little speech by Prof. Durling, of the High school. The affair passed of very pleasantly and proved a fine success financially.

The spelling match between Pittsburgh and Allegheny will positively take place at Library Hall on Wednesday evening, the 31st inst.

JEWELRY STOLEN.

Another Robbery in Allegheny.

It was thought that the thieves had quit operations in Allegheny, as no burglaries or robberies were reported for a few days, but this was a mistake. On Saturday afternoon they entered the residence of Mr. Levi, on Bianda street, near Jackson street, and there being no person at home, proceeded to ransack the house for valuables. They, after going through the usual programme of emptying bureaus, closets and wardrobes of their contents and throwing them on the floor, cleared out taking with them a gold watch and chain, a pair of bracelets, several gold rings and other articles. There is no clue to the thief.

DAM NO. 3 GIVING WAY.

Monongahela Slackwater Threatened.

A special telegram received last night at this office says:

ELIZABETH, PA., March 29, 1875.

Dam No. 3, on the Monongahela river, is still giving way, and there is little chance of saving it. Let coal men and shippers get ready for the break.

T. FERGUS.

It seems, from what can be learned, that the bottom of the dam cannot stand the pressure against it, and is momentarily expected to give way, which, if it should, will result in considerable loss.

HORSE THIEF CAPTURED.

How a Bold Operator Came to Grief.

On last Thursday night a valuable horse was stolen from William Sample in Shaler township. On the next morning a man called at the house of Mr. Robert Crawford, a relative of Mr. Sample and desired to sell him a horse. On examining the animal he at once recognized it as being Mr. Sample's and refused to purchase it, but afterwards called an officer and had him arrested for stealing the horse. The man gave his name as Woodwards, and was committed to jail for a hearing.

GONE.

"They Will Meet, But They Will Miss Him."

On last Thursday a merchant doing business on Ohio street, Allegheny, suddenly disappeared, and it is thought that he is now on his way across the ocean. It is said that he took about eight thousand dollars with him, six thousand of which he obtained from a bank in the lower part of Allegheny, on what are alleged to be forged endorsements, and besides this it is said that some of his obliging friends will not forget him very soon. We withhold the name for the reason that the whole may not be as bad as represented, and it may be satisfactorily cleared up.

THE ORTWEIN REWARD.

The Funds to be Paid Into Court.

Word was sent yesterday to Dr. Hamnett, of Homestead, who offered one thousand dollars reward for the arrest of the murderer of the Hamnett family, to place in the hands of the County Commissioners the amount offered, to be paid over to the proper party or parties. As soon as the funds are received it is the intention of the Commissioners to add a like amount, which was offered by Allegheny county, and the entire sum will be placed at the disposal of the Judges of one of the courts. It is now thought that a commissioner will be appointed to take testimony in the case, and that the award will be made to the person or persons having the strongest claim.

In conversation with one of the County Commissioners yesterday, he stated to a representative of this paper that in his opinion the reward should be divided between three or four of the applicants, and that he thought in the end such a distribution would be made of the money. He expressed a belief that the matter would be satisfactorily adjusted, and thought there would be no delay in reaching a decision when once put under headway.

FIRE IN A MUSIC STORE.

Excitement Last Night on Smithfield Street.

A few minutes after nine o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the basement of Hale's music store, on Smithfield street, two doors from the corner of Fifth avenue. An alarm was quickly turned in, and soon brought out the steamers, which were but a brief time in stopping the progress of the fire and extinguishing it. The loss will amount to two or three hundred dollars, against which there is full insurance in the Allemannia and Pennsylvania companies. It was only yesterday that Mr. Hale commenced to clean up, and had the ceiling and walls of his store calsomined, and he had removed a considerable quantity of goods to the cellar. The smoke penetrated to the upper stories of the building, and was dense enough to have stifled the inmates of Mr. Hale's family, had it caught them asleep, but they all succeeded in making their exit by the long hall which extends through a Howard block to Diamond alley. If if not known how the fire originated, but the Fire Marshal will doubtless discover the cause to-day.

WEDDING CHIMES.

A Pleasant Gathering in Allegheny.

A very agreeable company of friends assembled at the residence of Roland T. White, in Allegheny, last evening—the occasion being the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of the fifth anniversary of the wedding of the gentleman and his estimable wife. The attendants were principally the immediate friends and relatives of the happy couple whose silver wedding was thus so pleasantly commemorated, and the evening was passed off in the most delightful manner by all who participated in the agreeable social interchange which marked the occasion. The worthy twain are the recipients not only of many and sincere congratulations, but of gifts of beauty and material value, which will serve hereafter to recall the good wishes of friends and the pleasant hours of one of the happiest evenings of their hymeneal pilgrimage.

Our genial friend, whose modesty is only excelled by his merits, and the excellent consort whose gentle rule in the household has made it one of the happiest of home circles,—one eminently deserving of all the happiness which fate has thus far vouchsafed them; and in mingling our congratulations with those of other friends, we indulge the hope that their future may be as full of sunshine as their past has been,—that the lines may ever fall to them in pleasant places.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Puddler Assaulted at Etna Borough —He Shoots One of His Assailants.

A shooting affray took place near the Bellevue Hotel, in Etna borough, on Saturday night, which resulted in a serious wound to a man by the name of Frank Golla. It appears that John Hartman, a puddler employed at the Etna Iron Works, operated by Spang, Chalfant & Co., was going home on Saturday night, when, according to his statement, he was assaulted by two Golla brothers, who called him a black-sheep and struck at him and abused him in various ways. Hartman, becoming tired of such usage, drew a pistol and fired, the ball striking Frank Golla in the abdomen. The defendant in this case states that he had been working as a puddler at the mills of Spang, Chalfant & Co. for about nine years, in fact, ever since he has been in this country; that since the strike he has been much annoyed and threatened by the puddlers and helpers; that twice they surrounded his house and called for him to come out, threatening to kill him He says that when he fired it was not with the intention of hurting them. He wanted merely to scarethem.

It is said the proprietors of the iron works has secured counsel for Hartman, and as soon as the condition of the wounded man is learned, bail will be furnished by hem. Hartman will have a hearing before Justice E. P. Thomas, of Sharpsburgh, on Saturday.

Fine Goods a Specialty

At Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street.

"BILL 54."

The Act Passed Upon by the Court —It is Declared to be Unconstitutional—The Grounds for the Decision—The Court Will Not Appoint the Assessors—The Opinion Expressed that the Duty is not a Judicial One—The Bill Further Condemned Because it Contains More than One Subject—Lengthy Opinion from Judge White.

Quite a flutter was created yesterday by the announcement that the Court had expressed an opinion that House bill No. 54—which has been fully detailed in our columns—was unconstitutional. The opinion was delivered by Judge White upon the opening of the Common Pleas No. 2. He said that the Court had taken into as serious consideration as it could, considering the limited time that it had, the recent act of Assembly, and that he had written out his views of the matter which were concurred in by Judge Kirkpatrick. So many applications for the appointment of Assessor had been received, and so many were waiting for the decision of the Court, that he thought it would be well to give expression to the views of his brethren and himself at as early a date as possible. Judge Ewing, who was engaged in the Criminal Court, had not found time to examine the question but was inclined to make the appointments in the usual way, but after hearing the opinion read by Judge White. The full text of the decision is as follows:

TEXT OF THE OPINION.

By an act of the Legislature approved the 18th day of March, 1875, the Judges of this Court (Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county), are required to appoint three residents, citizens of Pittsburgh, "as a Board of Assessors, to make, revise, or alter assessments of all subjects of taxation, for taxation for city purposes, who shall serve for three years from the date of their appointment."

It is somewhat uncertain from the language of the act, whether the legislature intended to impose this duty upon the judges as a court, or as individuals. The language is: "That the judges of Common Pleas Court No. 2 * * shall, immediately after the passage of this act, and after every third year hereafter, appoint, &c." From the permanent character of the duty—to be performed every third year—it would seem to be a duty imposed upon the Court; while the language used, "the Judges of the Court," may bear the construction that the duty is imposed upon them as individuals, simply designating them by the office they hold. But in either case, it is evident the Legislature meant to make the duty imperative by using the word "shall."

Regarded in either light, the act involves great constitutional principles, and raises a question of public policy worthy the most serious consideration. Can the Legislature impose such duties upon the Judiciary or the judges?

In despotic Governments all powers—Legislative, Executive and Judicial—are centered in, or proceed from, the head of the Government. In the Republics of antiquity they were generally lodged in the same offices. The Archon of Athens was a judge, and also an executive officer; he interpreted and executed the laws. The Roman kings and consuls, before the appointment of prators, sat as magistrates and ruled as executive officers. In the Monarchies of Modern Europe these powers are not distributed among independent branches of the government, but are supposed to proceed from the throne, and to be exercised indiscriminately by such persons as the sovereign may appoint.

The English Government, at an early day, was divided into its three branches, the Legislative and Executive. The Legislative powers were vested in Parliament, and the Executive and Judicial in the King. The King appointed all officers to execute the laws and decide the interpretation of them, and to decide controversies between subjects. He was the head of the administrative department, and the fountain of justice. He created the courts and appointed the judges, who held office at his pleasure. English history tells how fearfully people suffered in liberty, person and property, under the injustice and cruelty of judges who were only the obedient tools of reigning tyrants. After a long struggle the rights and liberties of English people were secured, by the independence of the judges, effected by taking from the King the arbitrary power of removal.

Instructed by these lessons in English history, the British subjects upon settling the American colonies, made the judiciary an independent branch of the Government. The Constitution of the United States, and of every State in the Union, is framed on the fundamental idea that the powers of government are distributed into separate and independent departments, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. Each has its appropriate functions, possesses exclusive powers, and is independent of the others. The enactment of laws belongs to the Legislature; their construction and application to the Judiciary, and their enforcement to the Executive department.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "All legislative powers, herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives," "that the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America;" and that "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish." And the Constitution of Pennsylvania has always had similar provisions. That of 1790 provided "that the legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives;" that "the Supreme Executive power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor," and that "the judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in a Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, &c., for each county." The late Constitution has similarly provided the same.

So entirely distinct and independent are these departments of the Government, and so exclusive their powers and functions, that it has been held by all the Courts, and has become a fixed axiom in American politics, that the Legislature cannot confer executive or judicial powers nor the judiciary legislative powers, nor can the Legislature delegate its powers to the Courts, or even to the people at a popular election.

This distinction of the three great powers of government among different functionaries, says Judge Story, has been a favorite policy with patriots and statesmen. It has by many been deemed a maxim of vital importance, that those powers should be kept separate and distinct. Montesquieu seems to have been the first who, with a truly philosophical eye, surveyed the political truth involved in this maxim, to its utmost extent, and gave to it a paramount importance and value. "There is," says he, "no liberty if the judiciary power be not separated from the legislative and executive. Were it joined with the legislative, the life and liberty of the subject would be exposed to arbitrary control; were it joined to the executive power, the judge might behave with violence and oppression." And Mr. Justice Blackstone, in his commentaries, says: "In the distinct and separate existance of the judicial power, in a peculiar body of men, consists one main preservative of the public liberty which cannot long subsist in any state, unless the administration of common justice be in some degree separated from the legislative, and also the executive power." These sentiments influenced the convention framing the Constitution of the United States. Alexander Hamilton, in the seventy-eighth number of the *Federalist*, gives expression to their views: "The general liberty of the people can never be endangered from the judiciary, so long as it remains truly distinct from both the legislative and executive; but it would have everything to fear from its union with either of the other departments." The complete independence of the courts of justice is peculiarly essential in a limited constitution."

THE PROVINCE OF THE JUDICIARY.

The province of the Judiciary is to interpret and pronounce the law and enforce the legal rights of the suitor. It has no part in the making of the law. It has nothing to do in the administration of the public affairs of the State. It should possess no political power or patronage, and not be involved in the strifes of political parties. This is absolutely essential to its independence and purity. Power and patronage are always, more or less corrupting. Judges are naturally the same as other men, possessing the same passions, and liable to be influenced by the same motives. If they have the dispensation of patronage and the power of appointment to positions and offices, it is unreasonable to expect that they will always rise superior to party and be entirely free from being influenced by personal considerations. Especially is this true when Judges, elevated to power, are looking forward to re-election, and re-election. Besides, nominations and re-election. Besides, nominations possess political powers and patronage, the office must inevitably become a political office, sought after and filled by political partisans only.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Heretofore the Judiciary of our State has occupied a high position, and had the confidence of the people. While the Judges of some other States have been charged with bribery and corruption, our Judges have escaped with scarcely a breath of suspicion against them. But how long will this be the case, if they are clothed with political powers, and have favors and patronage to bestow? There is a general outcry (very unreasonable and unjust I think it is) against those who make and execute the laws; and sweeping charges of corruption are made against the Legislature, the City Councils, and all municipal officers. It is said that such a law as this is necessary, in order to secure honest men as Assessors, because corrupt political rings control the Councils and control the popular elections. Whether certainly that is or does not constitute a majority of the votes. If all good citizens would take an active part in the nominations and elections, they could secure honest and capable public officers. That would be far better than to neglect their duty and then call upon the Courts to save them from the consequences of their own dereliction of duty. But is it possible for the Judges to make appointments that will give entire satisfaction?

CLAMOR FOR THE POSITIONS.

No doubt some will be disappointed and complain, and, perhaps, accuse us of acting from improper motives. We have been beset with applications and recommendations. We are urged, by some, to appoint certain applicants because they are active partisans; and, for the same reason, others strenuously oppose them. Some insist upon all being Republicans, and others think the Democrats should have at least one member of the Board.

These facts are mentioned merely to illustrate the natural and inevitable tendency of such legislation. It not only places the judges in a most unpleasant and embarrassing position, but it strikes at the independence and purity of the judiciary.

The assessment and collection of taxes are among the highest attributes of sovereignty, and belong to the other departments of the government. It is the duty of the Legislature to provide a mode for making the assessment and collecting the taxes; and the officers who execute these duties belong to the executive department of the State. Since the formation of our State, assessors have been elected by the people. It is a political office. It is a part of the political organization for administering one of the ordinary functions of the body politic. It is not connected, in any manner or form, with the judicial department.

THE LEGISLATURE EXCEEDS ITS POWERS.

Giving the appointment of assessors to the Courts or to the Judges, is, therefore, a violation of long established usage, and of the fundamental principles of our State Government. The Legislature has no right to take from the Executive Department a portion of its powers, and confer them upon the judiciary. If the Legislature can take from the people the election of Assessors and give the power of appointment to the Judges, they can take away the election of a Mayor and Councilmen of a city, or any county officer, and vest the appointment of all such in the Judges. In this way the judiciary would become not only the most powerful, but also the most dangerous, if not the most corrupt, department of the State. Formerly it was thought that the judiciary was the weakest of the three departments; for it had "neither force nor will, but merely judgment." But with the power to pass upon the constitutionality of all acts of the Legislature, and to declare them void; and with the power by mandamus and injunction, to control and restrain acts of all State, County and Municipal officers—powers now recognized as belonging to the judiciary—it has become actually the most powerful of the three. Hence the greater necessity of excluding it from all political power and patronage. And while it should resist all encroachments from the other departments, it should be scrupulously careful not to exercise any power not legitimately belonging to it.

These remarks apply to power conferred upon the judges, as individuals or Commissioners, with as much, if not greater force, as to powers conferred upon the Courts. For, acting as Judges, they may feel greater responsibilities, being liable to imprisonment, or to having their judgments reviewed by a superior tribunal; whereas, as individuals, they are answerable only to public opinion.

AN APPELLATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

The act in question not only requires the Judges to appoint the Assessors, but it constitutes the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 an appellate Board of Assessors, to hear and decide all appeals from the decisions of the Board of Assessors. The language of the third section is: "They (the Assessors) shall hear and determine all appeals of taxpayers from their assessments, made under the rules and regulations as they shall prescribe, subject to an appeal from their decision to Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of the county, whose decision shall be final."

In this case the duty is thrown upon the "Court," and not upon the "Judges," and was evidently meant to be imposed as a judicial duty. But what is the duty thus required? Not the interpretation of any law, or the enforcing of a legal right of a taxpayer. It is the fixing and adjusting of the assessments or valuations of the properties. Any taxpayer who may think his valuation too high, in comparison with that of any other person, has a right to appeal. The determination of that appeal does not depend upon any legal question, but upon the question of fact, whether his valuation is higher, relatively, than the others. To determine such matters no legal learning or ability, but does require knowledge and experience in the values of property. The Judges have no peculiar qualifications for doing this. In fact they might be eminently unfit for it. It is not, in any sense, or viewed in any light, a judicial duty, and does not properly fall within the judicial department of the State.

If assessors transcend their power or act illegally in the performance of their duties, the party injured has his remedy, and by application to Court in proper form, can have his wrong redressed. That raises a judicial question of which the Courts have jurisdiction. But under this act the Court is to sit as a kind of revising board, to adjust and equalize the assessments. That duty requires judgment and discretion, but judgment and discretion are required in most administrative offices. That alone does not make it a judicial duty.

Every taxpayer may take an appeal; there may be hundreds of them, involving the value of property in every ward and precinct of the city. To determine these appeals may require weeks and months. In the meantime the regular business of the Court would be stopped; and causes pending would be delayed, to the great prejudice and injury of suitors. Shall this be done, and the duties imposed by the county, may sit as a Revising Board of Assessors for the city of Pittsburgh?

A TENDENCY THAT MUST BE CHECKED.

There has been a tendency of late years to cast upon the Judges, especially in the cities, extra judicial duties. Unless this tendency be checked it is difficult to tell where it may end. Perhaps it is time to raise the question, whether the Legislature can, constitutionally, impose extra judicial duties upon the Courts, and whether it is proper for the Judges to accept them.

Happily, there have been but few occasions for raising this question, and hence we have but few decisions upon this subject. It cannot find that it has ever been directly before the Supreme Court of this State. But it has arisen in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the principles there announced may guide us to a correct conclusion.

What are judicial duties? The province of the judiciary, as defined by Judge Story, is "to interpret, pronounce and execute the law, to decide controversies and to enforce judgments." And the Judges of the Courts of the United States, in the Judges of the Courts of the United States, in the Judges of our State Courts: "The functions of the Judges of the Courts of the United States are strictly and exclusively judicial. They cannot, therefore, be required to advise the President in any executive measure, or to give extra judicial interpretations of the law, or to act as commissioners in cases of pensions or other like proceedings." SEC. 1, 2, Constitution of United States.

In 1792 Congress passed an act authorizing and directing the Circuit Court of the United States to receive and examine the applications of the soldiers of the Revolution, to be placed on the pension list, and certify them to the Secretary of War. And Judges of the Circuit Court of New York, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, declared that this duty was not judicial and could not be imposed upon the Courts. Some of them refused to act at all; but others, in view of the meritorious character of the applications, consented to act as commissioners, under the law.

The Circuit Court of New York, consisting of Jay, Chief Justice, and Cushing, Judge, held that the act was unconstitutional, on the ground that the duties were not judicial, in the language: "By the Constitution of the United States the Government thereof is divided into three distinct and independent branches, and it is the duty of each to abstain from, and to oppose, encroachments on either. To contend the Legislature nor the Executive branches can constitutionally assign to the judiciary any duties, but such as are properly judicial, and to be performed in a judicial manner." Hayburn's case, 2 Dallas 409.

The Judges of the Circuit Courts of Pennsylvania and North Carolina declined to act as Commissioners under the act, but those of New York did. The question was brought up in the Supreme Court, at first session, in 1874, to decide the constitutionality of the act. The Supreme Court decided that the act was unconstitutional, because it imposed duties upon the Court which were not of a judicial character, and not being performed in a judicial manner. And it was further held that, because the act imposed the duties upon the Court, the Judges could not act as Commissioners, and their acts, as such, were unauthorized and void. See Chief Justice Taney's note to U. S. vs. Ferveria 13, Howard 52.)

A similar question came before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1851. By a special act of Congress, the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northern District of Florida was authorized to receive and adjudicate the claim of a Spanish citizen, against the United States, arising under the treaty of 1819. R. S. vs. Feveria, 13. How. 40. Hayburn's case was referred to, and the opinions expressed by the Judges of the Circuit Courts approved. Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the Court, referring to the acts of Congress, said: "The powers conferred by these acts of Congress upon the Judge, as well as the Secretary, are, it is true, judicial in their nature. For both of them. * * * But it is not judicial in either case, in the sense in which judicial power is granted by the Constitution to the Courts of the United States."

The principles announced in the cases just referred to, apply to the State Courts, as well as to the Federal Courts. They are deduced, not from any particular provisions in the Constitution of the United States, but from the organic nature of the government, in which all powers are apportioned to three independent branches, and the character of the judicial department, and according to those principles, the act in question is unconstitutional, because it imposes duties that are not judicial their nature, or to be performed in a judicial manner.

The danger and impropriety of imposing judicial duties upon the judiciary, and giving judges the patronage of appointment, was felt in the late Constitutional Convention, and a section was introduced into the new Constitution in reference to the Supreme Court; that "No duties shall be conferred by law upon the Supreme Court or the judges thereof except such as shall be judicial, and the judges shall not exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided." The section was inserted mainly for the purpose of prohibiting the Legislature from conferring, and the judges from accepting, any power of appointment. The tendency to give them such powers and patronage was regarded as a growing evil. It was considered so liable to abuse in the case of inferior courts. But, perhaps, it is to all courts, and may be inferred, that the Legislature is not to have extended to the judges. It must not be conferred upon the Courts, that the limitation to the judges. The Legislature free to confer such powers and duties upon other persons or not rest on a constitutional prohibition, but is based upon the governmental structure of the Courts which such powers and duties belong to the other departments, and not to the judiciary.

OTHER OBJECTIONS TO THE ACT.

There are other objections to this act.

The act requires all appeals from the decisions of the Board of Assessors to be taken to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2. Now, if the act is to be construed as conferring judicial power, and these appeals to be considered proper judicial proceedings, by limiting them to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, is not the act in violation of article fifth, section sixth of the new Constitution? That section provides that "in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be, in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Allegheny in two, distinct and separate Courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction." Can jurisdiction be given to one Court only?

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The new Constitution was also intended to put an end to all special legislation. It expressly prohibits the General Assembly from passing any local or special law, interalia, for "regulating the affairs for counties, cities, etc.," "incorporating cities or changing their charters," or "creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in cities, etc." This act is exclusively for the city of Pittsburgh; it creates a new office, and prescribes the powers and duties of the officers specially to be appointed for this city. True, it is under the guise of a law for the cities of the second class. But it is, nevertheless, to all intents and purposes, a local and special law, for it is notorious that the city of Pittsburgh is the only city of the second class in the State.

THE WHOLE BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Constitution also provides that "No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title."

This act is entitled "A supplement" to a former act, referring to the former act by its title and date of approval. There is nothing to indicate the subject of this supplement except the title of the original act. That act was approved May 23, 1874, and was entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in relation of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class."

This "supplement" contains several subjects, only one of which can, with any propriety or language, be said to be embraced, or "clearly expressed," in the title of the original act. It contains six subjects, the first, referring to cities of the first class, may be within the constitutional rule; but the other five relate to cities of the second class, (Pittsburgh,) clearly are not. 1st. It extends certain sections of the original act to cities of the third class. 2d. It creates a Board of Assessors for the second class. 3d. It authorizes Councils to license pawnbrokers. 4th. It authorizes them to dissolve City Hall commissions. 5th. It contains special provisions in reference to the opening of streets and the paving of sidewalks in cities of the second class. And, sixth, it gives special powers to the Councils of cities of the second class in the supervision of the official conduct of all city officers, &c.

If the constitutional restrictions referred to do not prohibit and render void such legislation as this, it will be difficult to tell their meaning or application.

For these reasons we decline to appoint a Board of Assessors, as required by the recent act of Assembly, and we make this public announcement at this early day, to give an opportunity to those who may be dissatisfied with our conclusion, to apply to the Supreme Court to instruct us if we are in error, in time to carry out the provisions of the act for the coming year. There is no need for an immediate appointment. The assessments are completed for this year. The Assessors, appointed now, would have no special duties to perform for several months to come. After the Supreme Court shall have passed upon the question, it will be time enough to appoint them for the next year. As the questions involved are of some considerable importance, we hope the case will be taken up to the Supreme Court. If they direct us to proceed we shall do so cheerfully and unhesitatingly. We would shrink from assuming responsibility when necessity requires, nor halt in the performance of duty when the path of duty is made apparent.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK CONCURS.

On the delivery of the opinion, Judge Kirkpatrick said:

I very fully and entirely concur in the opinion of my brother White just read. I have examined the matter very carefully myself, and have had frequent conferences and consultations with my learned brother in regard to it, such as its importance demanded. Before its delivery I heard the opinion just pronounced and am entirely satisfied as well with the conclusions, as the reason assigned as inducing them.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

C. A. Boucher presented a petition for discharge from his debts and the usual order was made for a final examination before Register Harper.

Register Harper filed a report in the case of James Bown, bankrupt, in which it is stated that at a meeting of his creditors a compromise had been effected, whereby Mr. Bown is to pay twelve per cent. of his indebtedness within two years time. It is understood that a compromise has been effected all around in the cases of the members composing the Citizens' Refining Company, whereby Messrs. Bown, Brush and Lyons pay, together, fifty cents on the dollar to their creditors, aside from what Tack Brothers' estate may bring.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett, and Collier.)

John Fleming vs. Thomas Bell and Mark Campbell; *sci fa* on a mechanics lien. On trial.

The Tradesmans National Bank vs. J. and C. McCune garnishees; execution attachment. On trial.

The Security Trust Co. for use of George A. Berry assignee vs. Leonard J. Blanchard; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs for $11,053.50.

Same plaintiffs vs. same defendant; *sci fa* on a mechanics' lien. Verdict for plaintiffs for $11,553.50.

Bruce & Negley vs. J. M. Faas; action to recover for professional services. Verdict for plaintiffs for $57.50.

In the case of John Cashmore vs. John Young, the defendant made a motion for a new trial.

John Britton vs. F. Bese et al.; action in replevin. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Fergen vs. Pruting et al.
Greemer vs. same.
Lanahan & Co. vs. Lacey et al.
Graham vs. McClure.
Jones vs. Godfrey & Clark.
McKelvy et al. vs. Thaw et al.
McKelvy et al. vs. Thaw et al.
Alsop vs. Darling.
Culmer vs. Culmer Spring Co.
Pfiel vs. Pfiel.
Same vs. same.
Boyd vs. Hayne.
Doop vs. McMurray.
Newlon vs. Cornell et al.
Chambers vs. Miller.
Ross vs. Campbell.
Smith & Sons vs. Moyes, Gardner & Co.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

John Huckenstine vs. Robert Young. Plaintiff's counsel made a motion for a new trial and filed reasons therefor.

In the case of Benjamin H. Land vs. Thomas J. Rutter, a motion was made for a new trial on the part of the defendant.

In the case of Cluley's vs. Phillips, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff for $16,518.96.

The argument list was taken up yesterday morning and will engage the attention of this Court during the week.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Thomas Clare, indicted for illegal liquor selling, selling on Sunday and selling Sundays, &c., ten cases in all, on oath of W. B. Ross, plead guilty to three charges, and a *nolle pros* was allowed as to the other seven.

Henry Best was acquitted of a charge of larceny preferred by Joseph B. Chambers.

A surety case against George Ingram was allowed to be settled by the payment of costs by the prosecutor.

The case of Theodore Frank, charged with keeping a ferocious dog, was allowed to be settled on payment of costs by the defendant.

Mary Prior was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

In the case of George R. Sullivan, indicted for larceny by bailee, a *nolle pros* was allowed on payment of costs.

George Kirkpatrick was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

John Krison, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of his wife Mary Krison, was convicted of simple assault and battery and was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of Charles Dicken, charged with simple assault and battery, on payment of costs by defendant.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in each of the following cases on payment of costs: Jacob Cornelius, indicted for embezzlement; Thomas H. Johnston, indicted for fornication and bastardy; two cases against Margaret Warden, charged with keeping a bawdy house and selling liquor without license, and Thomas Welsh, charged with assault and battery.

Herman Lang plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery on the oath of his wife, Mary Lang. The defendant was fined ten dollars and costs.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs;	
John Trimble,	John H. Thorp,
Craft et al. (3)	Joseph Barum,
Michael Kelley,	A. Ingold,
John Eshrward,	Adam Gipp (2)
Martin Hartung,	W. H. Miller,
Thomas E. Burt,	Wm. J. Preston,
Jacob Carle, Jr.,	John C. Mahon,
Maria Prutting,	Mathew Bauer,
J. J. Hayes et al.	David Bennett,
Charles Ross,	James Donohue,
John Sullivan,	David Drain,
Charles Bell,	Patrick Curran,
	Robert Lindsay.

Parlor Suits.

We have some beautiful Parlor Suits of new designs, in French and American walnut, which will be sold at close prices.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
(Successors to T. B. Young & Co.),
169 Smithfield street.

If you want something new, buy Rising Sun Butter Biscuit.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The Business Disposed of—Plenty of Petitions for Improvements—The Common Pleas Court to be Mandamused —[New Member Sworn in—The Swoope and Watson Service Bills.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

President GROSS called this branch to order at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

Present—Messrs. Ahlborn, Aiken, Atkinson, Atterbury, Ballentine, Barckley, Bates, Bissell, Braun, Breed, Brown, Bruce, Carr, Chislett, Clark, Clemens, Dannels, B. Darlington, Doyle, Epping, Evans, Fox, Froehlich, Goldthorpe, Harrison, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Keebler, Kernan, Kestner, Knapp, Liddell, Littell, Metzgar, Moore, Moyer, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McClurg, McGimpsey, Negley, Noble, O'Neil, Ray, Scheck, Schild, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Taylor, Vierheller, Weldon, and President Gross.

Absent—Ahl, Arnholt, Buckley, H. Darlington, Fetterman, Haines, House, Jeremy, Jones, Kerr, McCombs, MacConnell, Perry, Rafferty, and Waring.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

THE SEVENTH WARD CONTEST.

Mr. LIDDELL called up the contested election between Messrs. Jeremy and Mowry, of the Seventh ward.

Mr. METZGAR raised the point of order that the matter of a contested election under the new Constitution went to the Court.

The Chair said that Mr. Jeremy had been duly sworn into office. He suggested that the matter be referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion on the legal point involved—as to how soon after the organization of Councils a member must be sworn in.

Mr. LITTELL moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost.

Mr. LIDDELL moved to refer to the City Solicitor. Carried.

Mr. BRAUN presented a resolution authorizing a warrant for Messrs. Copeland & Eisenbeis for $38 for overpaid assessment on a restaurant, in which business had only been carried on for seven months of the year. Resolution not passed and withdrawn.

Mr. O'NEIL, petition for gas lamps in Oakham alley. Referred.

Mr. DANNELLS, petition for exoneration and reduction of valuations. Referred.

Also, petition for repair of sidewalks on Mary street. Referred.

Mr. McCANDLESS, resolution for refunding overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. BARCLAY, petition for gas lamps on Cherry alley. Referred.

Mr. LIDDELL, resolution instructing the immediate completion of the board walk on Arch and Jones streets. Referred.

Mr. HARRISON, petition for gas lamp on Atwood street. Referred.

Also, petition for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Also, resolution to exempt the Home of the Friendless from paying over assessment on Pride street sewer. Referred.

Mr. BREED, petition for permission to change crossing on Short avenue. Referred.

Mr. ERVIN, petition for water pipe on Thirty-ninth street. Referred.

Mr. CHISLETT, petition for gas lamps on Forty-fourth street. Referred.

Mr. LITTELL, petition for grading of Homewood avenue. Referred.

Also, petition for change of grade on Lang avenue. Referred.

THE MAYORALTY.

Mr. BRUCE said he had prepared an answer to the mandamus of the Court, requiring Council to show cause why they would not "swear in" Mr. Magee, who claimed to be elected to the office of Mayor. The mandamus required the members of Council, to answer in their individual capacity, and he had prepared an answer for himself which he had been signed by several others, and if more desired to sign it the paper was on his desk. The answer was that he was ready to "swear in" Mr. Magee.

Some discussion ensued on the matter, several members objecting to a consideration of the subject as they had been officially notified of the *mandamus*.

The chair said the City Solicitor had accepted service in behalf of Councils.

Mr. BRAUN said he wanted to answer for himself.

The point was raised that the question was not properly before them, as they had no official notification of the mandamus.

The chair decided the point well taken, and the regular orders of the day were proceeded with.

Mr. VIERHELLER, petition to abate taxes on houses destroyed by fire in the Thirty-sixth ward Referred.

Mr. MUSGRAVE, petition for overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, from the Water Committee, presented the monthly pay rolls for Febraury and March, which were approved.

Mr. BRUCE also called up the report of the Water Committee giving the result of the election for Civil and Assistant Civil Engineers. The election was approved.

Mr. BREED, from the Committee on Roads, submitted a report on the opening of Clay alley, from Wylie avenue to Webster avenue; passed finaly.

Mr. BROWN presented the report of the special committee appointed to drape City Hall in mourning for Hon. James Blackmore. The committee reported a bill of $125. The bill was approved and a warrant ordered.

Messrs. from Common Councils was then taken up and concurrences had in all action except as hereafter noted.

"BILL 54".

Mr. AIKEN offered the following:

Resolved, That the city of Pittsburgh shall be and is hereby authorized to present, at the proper time, to the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, the petition which sets forth the city of Pittsburgh, praying that a mandamus be issued from said Court to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of